

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

WITH  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



LYING IN STATE OF THE BODY OF LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH IN THE FAMILY CHAPEL, CHATSWORTH.—SEE PAGE 501.

## BIRTH.

On the 11th inst., at 38, Wilton-crescent, Lady Flora Wilmot, of a daughter.

## DEATH.

On the 8th inst., at Aix les Bains, Savoy, after one day's illness, terminating most suddenly in apoplexy of the lungs, Thomas Woodbine Hinckliff, Esq., F.R.G.S., late President of the Alpine Club, eldest son of the late Chamberlain Hinckliff, Esq., aged 56.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27, 1882.

## SUNDAY, MAY 21.

Sunday after Ascension. Morning Lessons: Deut. xxx.; John vii.—25. Evening Lessons: Deut. xxxiv., or Joshua i.; II. Tim. iv. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubb; 7 p.m. Whitechapel, 11 a.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton, Boyle Lecture III.

## MONDAY, MAY 22.

Levée by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m. National Rifle Association, 2.30 p.m. Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m., Discussion on Rivers Conservancy Bd.

## TUESDAY, MAY 23.

Horticultural Society, great flower show, three days. Epsom Races begin. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor A. Gamgee on Digestion. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m., Sir H. Bartle Frere on the System of Land Tenure.

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

Queen Victoria born, 1819. Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. Linnean Society, anniversary, 3 p.m. Geological Society, 8 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m.

## THURSDAY, MAY 25.

Moon's first quarter, 0.41 a.m. Princess Helena born, 1846. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Dewar on the Metals. Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m., Lieutenant A. H. Bagnold on Field Telegraphs, &c.

## FRIDAY, MAY 26.

Oxford Easter Term ends. Easter Law Sittings end. Quettell Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. State Concert, Buckingham Palace. SATURDAY, MAY 27.

Oxford Trinity Term begins. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor D. Masson on Poetry. Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. Physical Society, 3 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEN OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	General	Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.						
May 7	29.907	54°4	41°7	65°	65°8	43°8	SW. W. SSE.	.66	0.050
8	30.076	49°4	39°0	70	56°5	42°9	W. N.W. N.	.259	.020
9	30.276	49°8	40°4	72	59°7	40°8	NNE. WSW.	.163	.000
10	30.333	55°2	46°2	74	66°6	47°8	WSW. WSW. NE.	.189	.000
11	30.225	55°8	52°9	82	68°6	47°3	ENE. SW.	.155	.000
12	30.240	54°6	39°3	59	62°7	48°8	SW. N. E.	.103	.000
13	30.295	53°0	39°0	62	63°5	39°8	E. NE. ENE.	.183	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches), corrected .. 29.946 30.002 30.097 30.235 30.280 30.221 30.323  
Temperature of Air .. 57°9 63°3 51°0 57°0 62°6 56°8 56°9  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 50°6 47°9 45°6 53°7 56°6 50°9 49°9  
Direction of Wind .. W. N.W. N. E.

## EPSOM RACES, MAY 23, 24, 25, and 26.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.  
THE ONLY ROUTE to the EPSOM DOWNS STATION  
(on the Raccource) is from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington (Addison-road), and Clapham Junction.

EPSOM DOWNS STATION.—This spacious and convenient Station, within a few minutes' walk of the Grand Stand, has been specially prepared for the Epsom Race Traffic, and additional First-Class Ladies' Waiting-Rooms, elegantly furnished, will be provided.

FREQUENT DIRECT SPECIAL EXPRESS and CHEAP TRAINS between the above Stations on all Four Days of the Races, also extra First-Class Special Express Trains on the "Derby" and "Oaks" days.

EPSOM TOWN STATION.—Express and Cheap Trains to Epsom Town Station will also run as required from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington, and Clapham Junction. The Express and Cheap Tickets issued to Epsom Town will be available to return from Epsom Town Station.

Note.—Tickets taken by the South-Western Company's Route to Epsom are not available to return by the Brighton Company's Direct Route from the Station on the Raccource.

For further particulars, see small bills, to be had at London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington Stations, and at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-Street, Piccadilly, and a Grand Hotel Buildings, Tratalgar-square; also at their City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill, where tickets may also be obtained.

The West-End Offices will remain open until 10.00 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 22 to 25.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Tourist Arrangements, 1882.

TOURIST TICKETS will be ISSUED from MAY 1 to OCT. 31, 1882.

For Particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

MUNKACSY'S GREAT PICTURE.

MUNKACSY'S CHRIST BEFORE PILATE

IS NOW ON VIEW, at the CONDUIT-STREET GALLERIES, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W., from Ten to Six Daily. Admission, One Shilling. Under the Direction of Thos. Agnew and Sons.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS MCLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 33, Pall-Mall, H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S SPRING EXHIBITION of ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES is NOW OPEN, including Bastien Lepage's new Picture, "Pas Meche," at 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

DE NEUVILLE'S GREAT BATTLE PICTURE, THE CEMETERY OF ST. PRIVAT, NOW ON VIEW, at Messrs. Dowdeswell's, 132, New Bond-street, two doors from the Gravenor Gallery. Admission, 1s.

THE LION AT HOME. By ROSA BONHEUR.

This splendid chef-d'œuvre, the latest production of this celebrated Artist. Also the complete Engraved Works of Rosa Bonheur. Now on exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 14, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission One Shilling. Ten to Six.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

Madame Albani.—SATURDAY, MAY 20, Verdi's Opera, RIGOLETTO. Madame Albani, Madame Trebelli, Signor Pandolfi, and Signor Frapoli.

Madame Albani.—Monday, May 22, Ambroise THOMAS'S Opera, MIGNON. Madame Albani, Madame Valeria, Mlle. Stahl; Mons. Gaillard, and Signor Listeller.

Second appearance this Season of Madame Adelina Patti.—Tuesday, May 23, Verdi's Opera, IL TROVATORE. Madame Adelina Patti, Mlle. Stahl; Mons. Devries and Signor Nicolini.

The Opera at Eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.

The Box Office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from Ten till Five.

Orchestra Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Side Boxes on the first tier, 2s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 12s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 1s.; Pit Tickets, 7s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d., and 1s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

## THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

The New Programme EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT,

MONDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

SATURDAY, at Three and Eight.

Sir Henry Bishop's great Chorus, "The Hall of the Caravan," will be sung by the fine choir at every performance.

New Songs:—"In Honour Bound," "The Sheep Bells," "Good-bye, but not for Ever," "Call Me, Darling," "Birds and Blossoms," "Dreaming Eyes," "The Old Plantation Lonely," "The Little Green Leaf."

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's ENTERTAINMENT.—

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, THE HEAD of THE POLL, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Fanning; and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. No fees. A New Programme in active preparation.

L'YCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.

Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Mr. Fernande, Mr. Terris; Mr. Howe, Mr. Morning Performances, Saturday, May 20, 27; June 3 and 10, at Two o'clock. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats can be booked two months in advance.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

A perilous, but not unforeseen, crisis has arisen in Egypt. The weakness of the Khedive some months ago, when a little moral courage would have availed much, plunged his country into political confusion; the firmness of his Highness now promises to bring Egypt back into the right path. It is not surprising that Ourabi Pasha, to whom Tewfik Pasha virtually capitulated in February last, has gone from one step to another supported by the officers of whose audacious claims he was the mouthpiece, until Egypt is threatened with a military despotism of the most odious character. His puppets, the Khedive's Ministers, were last week required to convene the Assembly of Notables with the avowed object of deposing their Sovereign. The Notables refused to obey a summons which was unconstitutional unless indorsed by the Khedive, and some of their leading men endeavoured to bring about a compromise. Tewfik, supported by the French and English Consuls-General, remained firm, and declined "to treat with rebels." The Cabinet, however, after some unsuccessful attempts had been made to modify it, remains for the present in power, public opinion—at least, Arab opinion—is highly favourable to the new course taken by the Khedive; and, still more important, the army reserves hesitate to obey Ourabi's mandate.

The declarations made in both Houses of Parliament on Monday night, though necessarily reserved, were of great importance. Ourabi Pasha and his military followers have been acting with reckless audacity in the belief that France and England would never agree upon any plan of intervention. Lord Granville and Sir C. Dilke were, however, able to announce that "a perfect understanding" had been established not only as to what course was to be taken now, but as to what is to be done "in the case of certain possible contingencies;" and our Foreign Minister was, moreover, able to give the assurance that their decisions were indorsed by the other members of the European Concert. To have brought matters to this point, considering the somewhat exaggerated claims of France and the jealousy of the Powers, is a diplomatic exploit of which Lord Granville may well be proud. The first step—a naval demonstration—has already been taken. Three French and three English ships of war have arrived at Alexandria. The Porte, which has protested against this step, is clamorous to send a strong force to Egypt to settle matters after its own fashion; but as France strongly opposes the direct intervention of the Sultan, it is believed to have been decided that, should the emergency arise—which our Foreign Minister does not expect—a small Turkish force, to be called gendarmes, is to be landed in Egypt and placed under Anglo-French control with a view to restore order, or rather to arrest Ourabi and those who are most implicated with him.

There have been new and important developments of the Irish problem during the week. Both the promised Government measures—the one coercive, the other remedial—have been laid before Parliament. The Bill for the Prevention of Crime in Ireland is believed to be more severe in its provisions than any that has ever been passed by the British Legislature. Being mainly framed with a view to prevent "the action of secret societies and combinations for illegal purposes in Ireland," it provides for the trial of offenders in certain cases without jury, by a Special Commission composed of three Judges, whose conviction must be unanimous; it invests two stipendiary magistrates with summary jurisdiction and the power of punishing offenders; it makes districts in which outrages occur pay compensation to their victims; and it revives the Alien Act with a view to arrest or expel foreigners, such as Irish-Americans. These are, in brief, the drastic provisions for preventing, detecting, and punishing crime; and the power to put them in force is invested absolutely in the Lord Lieutenant. Little objection is made to them, though the Judges are said to have formally protested

against the onerous duties imposed upon them, and have proposed as a substitute special juries, with power to return verdicts by a majority. The bill, which is very comprehensive, consists of thirty clauses. It confers "general powers" of arrest, especially at night; authorises searching for arms; proposes to punish intimidation; confiscates newspapers under certain circumstances, and suppresses dangerous public meetings. Against the provisions that have a political aspect, and those which invest the magistracy with extended jurisdiction, Mr. Parnell and his colleagues passionately protested on the introduction of the bill last week, and they are expected to offer them a strenuous if not an obstructive opposition, in which they will be more or less joined by the Irish Liberals.

This elaborate measure for extirpating agrarian crime which, with or without modifications, is sure to pass, has been speedily followed by the introduction of the promised scheme for dealing with arrears of rent. It was briefly explained by the Prime Minister on Monday night. The bill is limited to tenancies of £30 (under Griffith's valuation), and the relief, afforded is in respect to rent due anterior to November, 1880. In fact, the arrears dealt with are, in the main, those incurred during the three preceding disastrous seasons, long before there was any general refusal to pay rents, and the relief is only to be given to tenants who have paid a year's rent up to November, 1881, and who have proved before a competent tribunal their inability to pay more. On the application of either landlord or tenant, up to Midsummer next year, a settlement must be compulsory, and the advance, which will not be a loan, but a pure gift, must not be more than one year's rent, or one half of the arrears due. The amount required for carrying out this measure of relief is roughly estimated at two millions sterling, towards which there may be a million and a half from the Irish Church Surplus, and the balance is to be drawn from the Consolidated Fund. The plan proposed by the Government is open to obvious economical objections, and the substitution of gifts for loans is of doubtful utility, but the greatness of the emergency overrides such considerations. It is "a bold remedy for a perplexing evil," and as such is likely to pass. We may devoutly hope, with Mr. Shaw, that the passing of this measure will have more effect than anything else in pacifying Ireland.

The debate on the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill, which is set down for second reading on Monday next, was preceded and followed by an exciting discussion as to the negotiations or exchange of views that preceded the release of the three "suspect" M.P.'s from Kilmainham Jail. Ministers being challenged on the subject, Mr. Parnell himself read his first letter to Mr. O'Shea on the subject, dated April 28, which stated that if the Government would propose certain amendments to the Land Act, such as the settlement of the arrears question, and the extension of the purchase clauses, he had every confidence that the exertions "we should be able to make, strenuously and unremittingly, would have the effect of stopping outrages and intimidation of every kind;" and thus there would be no need for further coercive legislation. At the end of the letter there were words, only read out under compulsion from Mr. Forster, to the effect that a practical settlement of the Land Act would enable Mr. Parnell and his friends "to co-operate with the Liberal party in forwarding Liberal principles," which words naturally provoked derisive cheers from the Opposition. Subsequently more letters were read, including one from the Prime Minister, in the course of which he said that "assuredly no resentment, personal prejudice, or false shame, or other impediment extraneous to the matter itself will prevent the Government from treading in that path which may most safely lead to the pacification of Ireland." Under the influence of the awful events of the last fortnight, there is, happily, a singular absence, on the part of Englishmen, of vindictive

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Lyceum Theatre presented on Monday afternoon last a curious spectacle. A numerous group of the nobility and gentry who are habitually occupants of the stalls and private boxes, sate on this occasion on the stage; while the stalls and boxes were tenanted by leading lady and gentlemen members of the theatrical profession. There was, however, a strip of border land just in front of the footlights between the patrons of the drama and the professors of the drama itself. This was the space reserved for the speakers, among whom were a peer of the realm, a popular dramatist and actor, an equally popular light comedian, two accomplished actresses, a favourite low comedian and manager, a well-known poet and journalist, a noted opera-bouffe artist, and a gentleman who is a novelist, a painter, a poet and composer, and a man of fashion all rolled into one,—quite a "Libraryarius," as Mrs. Malaprop might say.

The occasion of this gathering—significantly representative, as it was, of the kindly *rapprochement* at present existing between Society and the Stage—was a meeting in support of the proposed scheme for the establishment of a School of Dramatic Art. The Earl of Wharncliffe was in the chair, and prefaced his very lucid and comprehensive speech by an expression of regret at the absence of Lord Lytton, who would have presided at the meeting but for a recent bereavement, and of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, whom an unforeseen occurrence had kept away. It is gratifying, however, to learn that the Lord Mayor had consented to the holding of a public meeting at the Mansion House in aid of the scheme some time next month.

In addition to the Earl of Wharncliffe, there were present the Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol, the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort, the Countess of Wharncliffe, Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, the Hon. Mary Boyle, Lord Rowton, Sir Percy Shelley, Sir Algernon Borthwick, and Sir Julius Benedict; while among others who had signified their approval of the scheme are the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Rosslyn, Sir T. B. Lennard, Sir Baldwin Leighton, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. I cite the names of these grandees not because I regard a title of nobility as a sweet morsel to be rolled under the tongue, but with a deliberate purpose: inasmuch as the final cause of the meeting was to pass a resolution (it was unanimously carried) to appeal to the public at large for funds wherewith to start the proposed school; and it is desirable that the public should know who are the personages who have given this undertaking their countenance, and who are prepared to extend practical support to it.

When the Mansion House meeting is held we shall know how much money is wanted. I do not think that the promoters will ask for any very large sum. It is not intended to squander thousands on the erection of a big building with Queen Anne "fixings" in an expensive neighbourhood. The modest ambition of the friends of the school is to secure the lease of convenient premises in a central neighbourhood, where, by a competent staff of teachers, male and female aspirants for the stage can be taught elocution, gesture, dancing, fencing, and, if need be, modern languages. In a very short time the School might be made self-supporting; reduced fees, however, being accepted in the case of the sons and daughters of professionals.

Some capital speeches were delivered at the meeting, notably by Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Kendal, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. Alfred Austin, and Mr. Edmund Routledge; and the proceedings terminated with unanimous votes of thanks to the Earl of Wharncliffe for presiding and to Mr. Henry Irving for granting the use of the theatre for the meeting.

The energetic and enterprising lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, Mr. J. H. Mapleson, or "Colonel" Mapleson, as the Americans delight to call him, writes to the *Times* to remove the impression potentially conveyed in a leading article of that journal to the effect that the "figure" to be paid to Madame Adelina Patti for her forthcoming season in the United States was "probably imaginary." We have now Mr. Mapleson's printed word for it that the most enchanting *prima donna* of the age is engaged to him for six months, beginning in October next. Madame Patti is to sing at least twice a week, for which she is to receive the sum of nine hundred and seventeen pounds a night; and the sum of nine thousand one hundred and seventy pounds has already been placed to her credit at her banker's in New York as a guarantee for the payment of ten nights' services. Thus for fifty performances, from October to March inclusive, Madame Adelina Patti will be the richer by forty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds.

*Pur dessus le marché* the Diva will have her private Pullman travelling car, containing drawing and dining rooms, kitchen and sleeping accommodation for the whole of her servants, "as well as two cooks who will accompany the expedition."

The terms, obviously, are tremendous; but it must in fairness be remembered that the times have altered. I read in the "Reminiscences of the Opera," by the late Mr. Benjamin Lumley, that in 1847 he entered into an engagement with Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," who, for an operatic season reckoned from April 14 to Aug. 20, was to receive the sum of four thousand eight hundred pounds. Besides this, a furnished house and a carriage and pair were to be placed at her disposal; and an additional thousand pounds were to be paid her in the event of her wishing to pass a month in Italy, for study or repose, prior to her *début*. The "Nightingale," to be sure, cost Mr. Lumley a great deal more than this, for he had undertaken to bear her harmless in any action which might arise from her having broken a contract previously entered into with Mr. Alfred Bunn, of Drury Lane

Theatre. In due time Manager Bunn brought his action and recovered two thousand five hundred pounds damages—the whole making, with costs, a pretty penny.

I cannot lay my finger on the precise "figure" of the terms paid by London managers to Madame Catalani; but they were, if I mistake not, much larger than those paid to Jenny Lind for her first season in London. For an autumnal tour in the provinces, however, in 1848, the "Nightingale" received ten thousand pounds. Yet, in the very early days of the Italian Opera, the famous Farinelli received for his services during a brief summer season a sum of no less than fifteen thousand pounds, together with a free benefit which realised an additional sum of two thousand pounds. This was in 1734. How much would Farinelli's salary be equal to now?

Talking of the remuneration of artists, I cannot help thinking that Mr. John Everett Millais, R.A., would enjoy a very hearty laugh were he to read a recent article on himself, his work, and his income, in the *Paris Figaro*. The accuracy of the statement that Mr. Millais receives two thousand pounds for a half-length and three thousand for a full-length portrait I do not venture to question; and I thoroughly agree with the *chroniqueur* in saying of the great English painter that

Il est grand, blond, rose comme un bel Anglais; d'un caractère franc, ouvert, très accueillant, ce que les Anglais appellent *the good fellow*.

It is with pleased interest also that I learn that "l'éminent Anglais" gives four soirées, to each of which two thousand guests are always invited, in the course of every season. It is edifying also to learn that "J. E. Millais, a débuté par des portraits d'une exécution presque mesquine." The writer of this remarkable essay seems to be wholly unaware that Mr. Millais is the author of "The Order of Release," the "Huguenot," "The Eve of St. Agnes," and "The Black Brunswicker;" that he is one of the finest landscape-painters that ever lived; and that if his portrait of Madame Bischoffsheim, exhibited in Paris in 1878, "prit les proportions d'une œuvre sensationnelle," a sensation as great had been excited by the exhibition of the "Ophelia," in the Champ de Mars, in 1867.

The gallant non-commissioned officers of one of her Majesty's regiments of infantry in garrison at Gibraltar write to ask "whence the term 'spuds' is derived, as applied to potatoes." The spokesman of my correspondents has noticed, "as a general rule, that any one of the name of Murphy is familiarly nicknamed 'Spud'!"

"Spud," in the interests of philology, is by no means unworthy a paragraph or two, presenting as it does a curious instance of metonymy. In the "Slang Dictionary" (Chatto and Windus, 1874) I find "Spuddy" given as a seller of bad potatoes, while "spuds" are defined as a low-life term for raw potatoes; and roasted spuds are those cooked in the cinders with their skins on. On the other hand, "spud," in the country, would appear to be less a slang expression than a term of agricultural technology. No verbal mention of "spud" is made under the head of "potato" in "Loudon's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture;" but I am given to understand that the name "spuds" is applied to a certain class of diminutive potatoes reserved, not for eating, but for planting. Some bucolic correspondent will, I have no doubt, be so kind as to inform me whether it is the watery or the mealy end of the tuber which is called a "spud."

But whence "spud" itself? Obviously, I should say, from the short knife used in cutting up the potatoes for planting, and for "dibbling" the holes in which the sections of the tubers are to be deposited. Bailey, Worcester, Walker, Chambers, Hyde Clarke, and the "Library" Dictionary, all give "Spud" as a knife. The "Imperial Dictionary" says that "spud" is derived from the Danish "spyd," a spear; the Icelandic "spioot," adding that it is an implement somewhat like a chisel with a long handle, used by farmers for destroying weeds. Thus Swift—

My spud these nettles from the stones can part;  
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart.

At the same time, more than one of the dictionaries convey the hint that "spud" is a term of contemptuous disparagement for any *short* thing. It seems to have been so employed long before potatoes became an article of general consumption. In the "Great French Dictionary," by Guy Miége, Gent.: London, 1698, "spud" is translated as "un méchant petit couteau," and as equivalent to "a little scurvy fellow"—"un bout d'homme." "Spud" finds no place in Phillips's "New World of Words," in which "potatoes" are defined as "a kind of fruit, coming originally from the West Indies."

Mem.: There is a faint suggestiveness of "spuds" in the contemptuous American locution as to a man being "very small potatoes."

The Associated Coachbuilders—I beg pardon, the Institution of British Carriage Manufacturers—have a grievance; although why they should send me a circular in which I am specially and earnestly required personally to attend a Mass Meeting, to be held at Freemasons' Hall on Friday evening, the nineteenth instant, I fail to discern. The deplorable creatures who derive a precarious livelihood from the exercise of their pens are not in the habit of riding in coaches. What, then, are the grievances of the carriage manufacturers to the Distressed Compiler? They hotly protest against the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to saddle pleasure-carriages with additional taxation; and, not without some show of reason, they ask, if a carriage tax is considered to be a tax on luxuries, why such luxuries as expensive pictures, engravings, and photographs; furniture, jewellery, and musical instruments; pleasure-yachts and boats; furs, silks, laces, and wearing apparel (of an expensive kind *bien entendu*) should be left untaxed? The neatest "point" made, I take it, is that relative to the photographs. A penny stamp compulsorily attached

to every published *carte de visite* would bring in a very large revenue. Such a tax was levied in the United States during the Great Civil War; and it certainly did not seem to deter people from being photographed.

To the appreciation of the fortunate mortals whom the poor call "carriage folk," I leave the appreciation of the following curious extract from the circular:

The effect of the reduced incomes of the trader and trading classes, in addition to the tax, has been to induce carriage owners to economise by having their old vehicles patched up, giving a shabby look to the carriages in the parks, streets, and roads, causing foreign visitors to remark on their worn and untidy appearance, and inducing them to buy their vehicles in foreign cities, where their general appearance is more pleasing and attractive. Is that so? Let the carriage-owners wince. My withers—I should more appropriately say my C-springs—are unwrung. It is, at the same time, very disheartening to learn that the Superior Orders "buy their vehicles in foreign cities." In the preface to a somewhat scarce book, "A Treatise on Carriages," by William Felton, coachmaker, Leather-lane, Holborn, published so long ago as 1794, I read:—"The superior excellence of English workmanship in the construction of carriages has not only been the occasion of a very great increase in their number among the inhabitants of this country, but the exportation of them to foreign nations in time of peace is become a considerable and profitable branch of British Commerce."

Mem.: In Mr. Felton's time the associated coachbuilders and harness-makers dignified themselves with the name of "Brights." The tradesmen concerned in the manufacture of the principal materials of which a carriage is composed, such as wheelwrights, smiths, painters, carvers, joiners, and so forth, were contumeliously dubbed "Blacks."

I have a crow to pluck with Mr. Alfred Rimmer, the author of a very amusing and daintily illustrated book called "Rambles round Eton and Harrow," just published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. In his notice of Slough what does Mr. Alfred Rimmer mean by omitting all notice of the ancient church of Upton-cum-Chalvey, and of that most interesting old manor-house Upton Court, with its lake, its ancestral hall, its venerable thatched roof, its rats and its Friday night Ghost of a Woman in White? Upton Court, they say, is at least six hundred years old. Its timbers are Spanish chestnut. It was originally a "cell," so I have read, of Merton Abbey; and an iron slab at the back of the fireplace in the Hall, embellished with a *rillero* of the Royal arms and the date 1622, induces me to conjecture that in the seventeenth century Upton Court may have been the lodge of the Master of the Buckhounds.

I note that in page three Mr. Rimmer states that "George III. is said to have related with great gusto a tale of a Scotch schoolmaster who accompanied him to the door of the schoolroom with his hat on, and when outside the door he said to the uncovered Monarch—"who, by-the-way, was then only Prince of Wales" (*sic*)—"you will not think me wanting in courtesy I hope; but the fact is this, that if the boys thought there was anyone else as important as myself I should never get any obedience again." Aye! but are not the personages in the real story not George III. when Prince of Wales, and a "Scotch schoolmaster," but Charles II. and Dr. Busby?

I like big books—not necessarily very tall tomes, but very stout ones. One of the most corpulent volumes with which I am acquainted is Mr. Bernard Quaritch's "General Catalogue of Books," which is nearly as broad as it is long, and is actually half an inch thicker than the Post-Office Directory, although the Catalogue just falls short of 2400 pages, whereas Messrs. Kelly's enormous volume numbers, including the advertisements, over 2900 pages. Cassell's "Domestic Dictionary" runs to nearly 1300 pages; the second volume of "Burdett's Official Intelligence" has nearly 900 pages; while just 1000 pages (folio ones, too) make up the Bluebook containing the report of the trial of Queen Caroline in 1820.

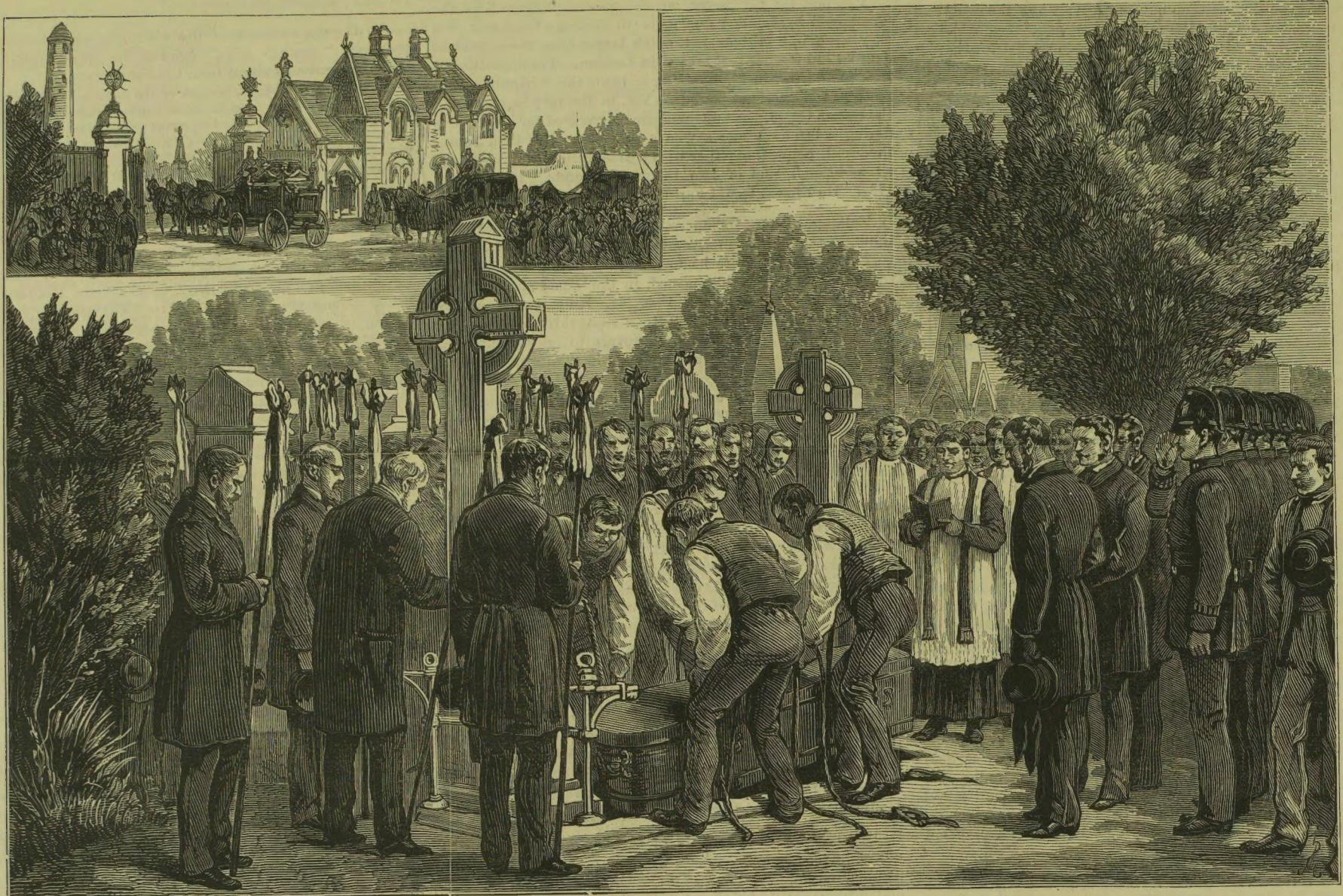
The latest addition to my stock of "stout" literature is "Hubbard's Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World," containing the names and descriptions of thirty-three thousand newspapers and fifteen thousand banks, with an atlas and gazetteer combined. The work is in two volumes, making together some 2500 pages, and the general title is printed in Chinese, in Arabic, in Greek, in French, Spanish, German, Italian, and English. A chromolithographed portrait of the compiler of this giant performance adorns volume the first; and it is almost unnecessary to add that Mr. Hubbard is an American.

I turned curiously to the three pages devoted to the newspapers and periodicals published in Greece. Close upon a hundred are enumerated: a highly respectable aggregate when one remembers that the population of the kingdom of the Hellenes is under 1,700,000. Some of the names of the Greek journals are sweetly pretty. What do you say to "Aletheia" (Truth), "Eleutheria" (Liberty), "Palingenesia" (Regeneration)? There is also a "Kookos" (Cuckoo), and an "Aster ton Kukladon," or Star of the Cyclades. In translating *Papirayac* (Rampages), a humorous journal published at Athens as "Rampages," Mr. Hubbard, or one of his sub-editors, has made rather a comical mistake. The modern Greeks have no B in their alphabet; and the second letter therein, which we pronounce as *beta*, they pronounce as *vita*. So, when it is absolutely necessary to pronounce the letter B, two letters in combination, *mp*, are employed to express in writing and in print the name of the lacking letter. "Rampagas" is evidently "Rabagas," after the hero of M. Sardou's play.

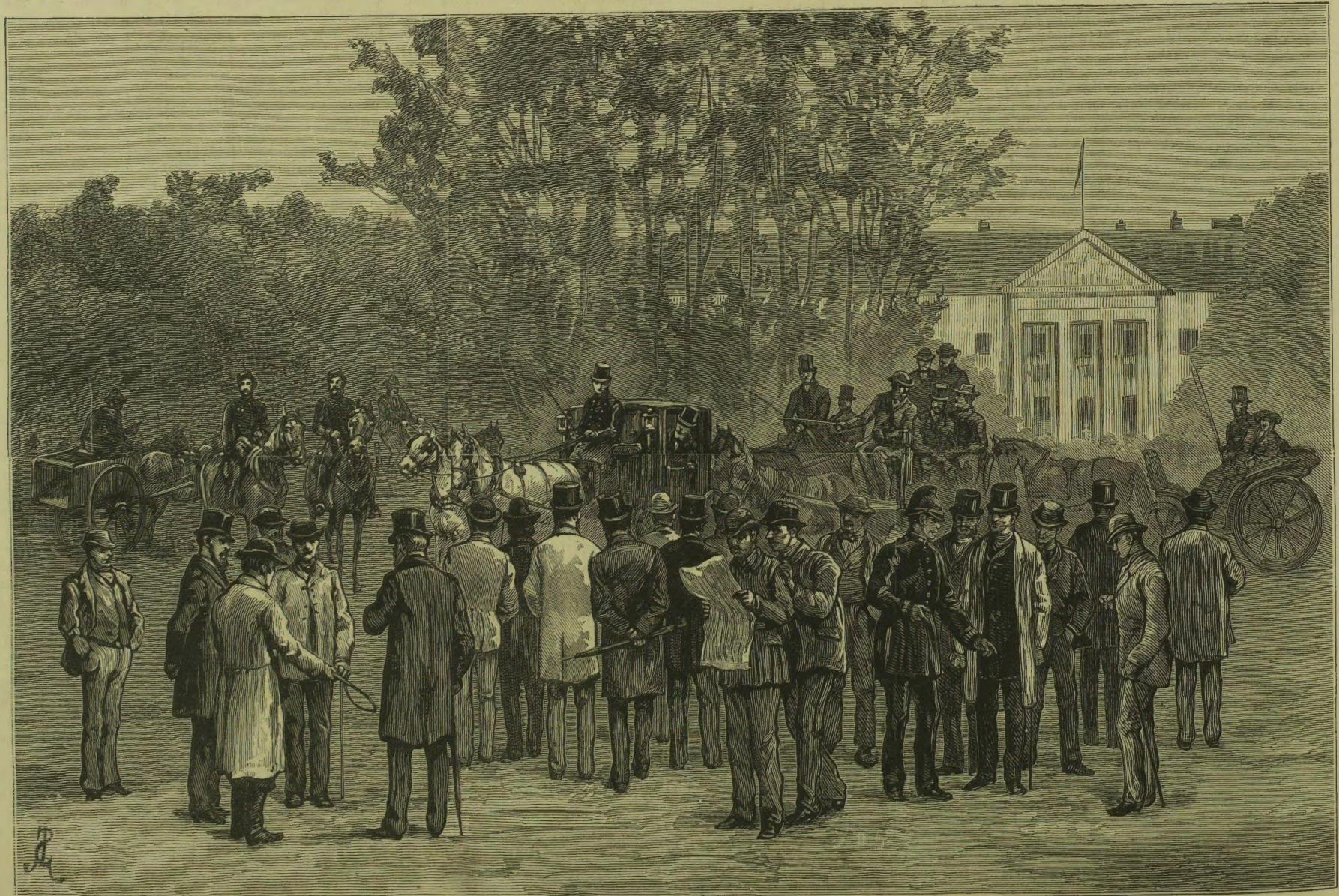
Obviously, there is no rule without an exception; and in the case of "Byron" I have seen the poet's name written "Burōn," and not "Mpurōn."

G. A. S.

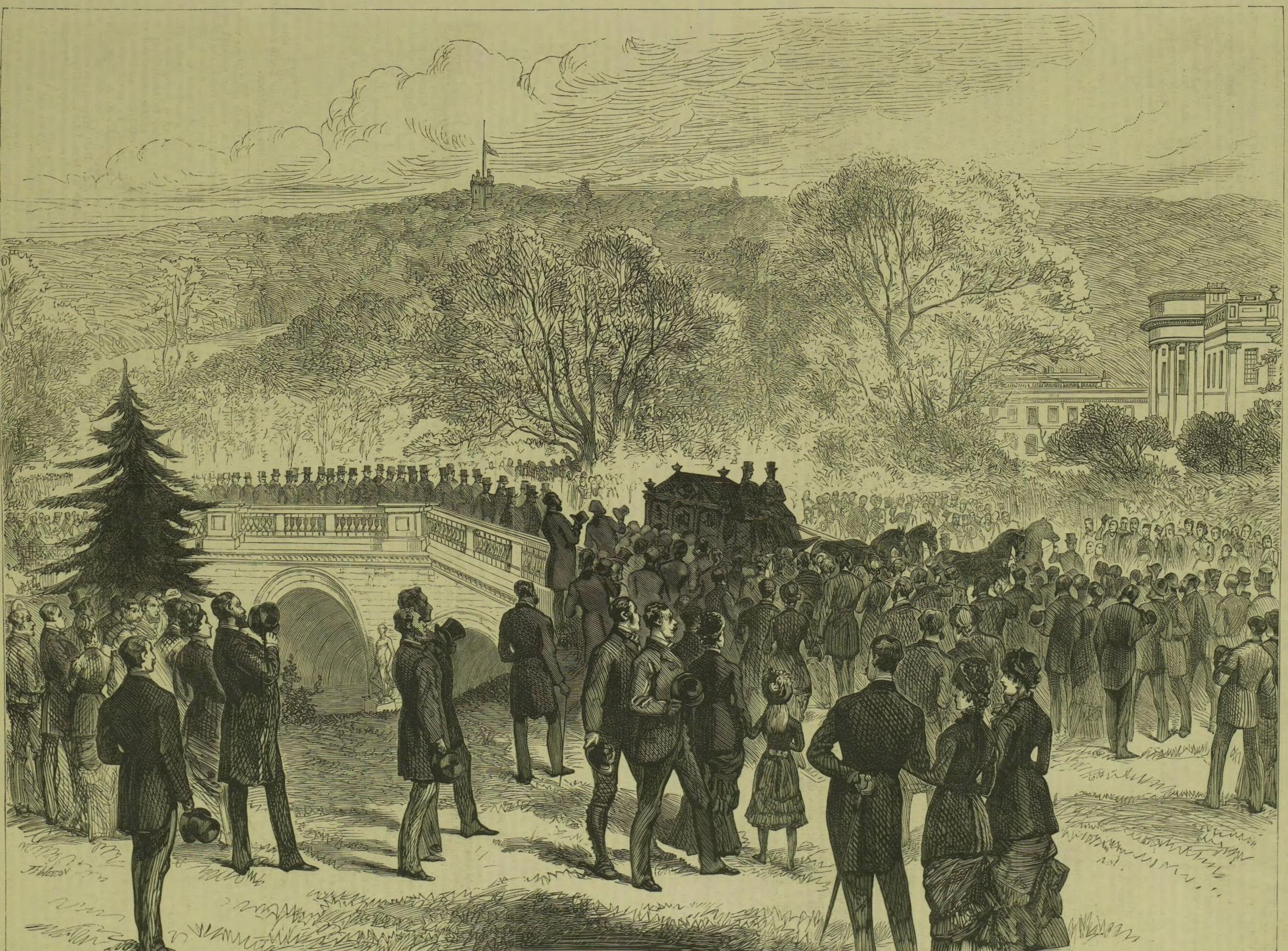
Procession entering Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin.



FUNERAL OF MR. T. H. BURKE.—SEE PAGE 501.



PEOPLE VISITING THE SCENE OF THE MURDERS IN PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.—SEE PAGE 489.



FUNERAL OF LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH: THE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH CHATSWORTH PARK TO EDENSOR CHURCHYARD.—SEE PAGE 501.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"Odette." I hied to the Haymarket once more on Monday last to listen to the exposition of the tribulations of the erring spouse of Lord Henry Trevene, the genial misanthropy of Mr. John Stratford, the frolicsome Bohemianism of Lady Walker, the dulcet matrimonial dalliance of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Eden, the innocent sweethearts of Eva Trevene and Lord Shandon, and the incomparably impudent cynicism of M. Narcisse, *maitre d'hôtel* to Dr. Broadway Wilkes, money-lender, philosopher, and scoundrel. I mean the lacquey, not the Doctor. The latter, in addition to being a rascal, is a quack, and a spiritualist as well. The house on Monday was crowded by an audience as numerous as it was fashionable, and "Odette" is evidently a hit. Much of its success is due, of course, to the admirable manner in which, with scarcely an exception, the characters in the drama are acted; but it possesses another attraction, which may have conducted to its immediate acceptance by polite society, in the circumstance that, albeit avowedly an adaptation from the French, the dialogue in "Odette" may almost lay claim to originality in respect to its curiously polyglot diction. The characters seem to have been at a feast of languages and to have stolen the scraps. Their speech "in loftiness of sound is rich"—a "Babylonish dialect"!

A partcoloured dress  
Of patch'd and piebald languages,  
"Twas English cut on Greek and Latin,  
Like fastian horetofore on satin.

Or, stay; do you remember that oft-quoted announcement in the album of the Continental hotel?—

In questa casa trovarete,  
Tout ce que l'on pourroit souhaiter:  
Vinum, panem, aquam, carnis,  
Coaches, horses, dogs, and harness.

I quote from memory, and possibly not quite accurately. If the Russian Prince had only exclaimed, "Zdess nochuyu," when he made his furtive entrance to Odette's apartment, and "Port yéhat!" when he was collared by Lord Henry Trevene; or if the possible Egyptian Prince in the fez and with the star in the Second Act had only remarked "Lazème nouellou leddar" when his Highness found that things at Dr. Broadway Wilkes's were getting "alittlemixed," I should have gone home to bed happy. As it was, I was fain to be content with Lady Walker's inimitably vivacious "Fa Caldo!" *Lingua Toscana* in *Bocca Romana*, indeed. It is, indeed, in this same Second Act that the principal amendments in the way of these curtailments, the necessity for which was so evident on the first night of "Odette," have been made, and with excellent effect. It is, however, the pruning-knife and not the axe which has been used; and in candour I am bound to admit that in what remains there is very little which can be called redundant. In the gaming-house scene the gentleman who pretended to go mad, and invoked the shade of the late Earl Russell, has disappeared; and judicious excision has also been the fate of the antiquated Princess, who declined to sell her pug-dog (or was it a poodle?); but Mr. Pinero continues to delight us as the London tradesman; Mr. Hanway, with his watch-chain hanging loose, and displaying at its extremity a bunch of keys in lieu of the valuable watch of which he has been robbed; and the Vice-Consul of the Republic of Guatimala, with his many decorations, and whom I cannot help suspecting to be connected with the Nice police, still makes his entrance with the same mysterious equanimity, and bears his ignominious expulsions from Dr. Wilkes's *salon* with equally mysterious imperturbability. The fact is, that the Second Act of "Odette" is little more than a shifting panorama of cosmopolitan characters, or rather caricatures; and without these the action of the play itself would have been very laggard and feeble. As to the scene with which the act in question opens, I regard the conversation between Mr. Arthur Cecil, as Mr. John Stratford, and Mr. C. Brookfield, as the polished, complacent, and knavish *maitre d'hôtel*, Narcisse, as an effort in comedy of the very brightest kind. A French scholar would, of course, look upon as an act little short of literary sacrilege the most modestly veiled attempt to compare even the best of the work of any living French playwright with the most trifling production of Molière; but to readers on this side the Channel I may venture to express the opinion that in polish, sparkle, inexhaustible repartee, and the keenest satirical acumen—which should be the most conspicuous feature in genuine comedy—the scene between John Stratford and Narcisse may be compared—and not disadvantageously to the modern production—with the famous scene between Don Juan and Monsieur Dimanche in the "Festin de Pierre." Both scenes are wit-combats between two exquisitely skilled masters of dialectical battledore; and the shuttlecock never falls for an instant to the ground. As it happens that both Mr. Arthur Cecil and Mr. C. Brookfield are accomplished French scholars, I should dearly like to hear them, at some morning performance, essay this scene between the audacious libertine and the too-confiding tradesman in the native tongue of Jean Baptiste Poquelin, called Molière. As for the Stratford and Narcisse episode, it is the feature in the second act, which is again materially strengthened by the wonderfully clever acting of Mrs. Bancroft as Lady Walker. The manner in which she uses her fan in order to warn the credulous Hanway as to who are the most disreputable persons among Dr. Wilkes's guests is worthy of a *Aficionada Sevillana* at a bull-fight. Mr. Bancroft continues to struggle most manfully with the not very thankful part of Lord Henry Trevene; for, deeply as we sympathise with the sorrows of that much-wronged husband, a great deal of his subsequent behaviour to Odette seems not only harsh, but brutal. It is difficult to avoid the conviction that the errors of Lady Henry Trevene have been—dramatically, at least—too heavily punished; and that in depriving her of her child, and telling Eva herself that her mother was dead, there was not only cruelty, but treachery and fraud. Madame Modjeska as "Odette" had, I thought, immensely improved since the first night's performance, when she was painfully nervous; and when this gifted lady is suffering from nervousness she becomes almost unintelligible. The deep pathos of her deliverances in the last act wins, of course, all hearts; but, as acting of the highest kind, I prefer her scenes of passionate recrimination with her husband in the first and third act. As for her flinging the cards at the head of the detected swindler in the gaming-house scene, with a shriek of "voleur!" accompanying the unladylike act, I have already hinted that it is a mere piece of stale and vulgar stage trickery, unworthy of a great dramatist and a great *tragédienne*. On the whole, I am disposed to regard "Odette" as a play with a plot which is far from elaborate; which has one very strong act—the first, or prologue—and three very weak ones to follow; but which is splendidly acted and superbly placed on the stage.

So on Tuesday I went to Toole's Theatre, once more to behold the hilarious "Auntie" and the famous Trial-Scene of "Bardell versus Pickwick," with which the entertainments at the pleasant, elegant, and comfortable little establishment in King William-street at present conclude. The late Count de Montalembert was prosecuted under the Second Empire for remarking that whenever he visited England, and listened to

a debate in our House of Commons, he felt as though he were taking "a bath of Constitutional Liberty." I humbly hope that no legal proceedings will be taken against me for saying that to witness "Auntie" and the Trial from Pickwick in the course of the evening is equivalent to enjoying a warm, cold, tepid, and vapour bath of healthy merriment, to which are added several *douches* of laughter and any quantity of jocular shampooing. "Auntie" goes as swimmingly, or rather as roaringly as ever; and the house, apparently puzzled to decide whether the first prize for downright fun should be awarded to Mr. Toole as Mr. Benjamin Bunny, to Mr. Billington as General Mogador, to Mr. E. D. Ward as Mr. Loufington, to Mr. E. W. Garden as Snorum, to Mr. Shelton as Wallop, to Miss Emily Thorne as Mrs. Dragooner, to Miss Winifred Emery as Mrs. Bunny, to Miss Effie Liston as Mrs. Mogador, or to Miss Eliza Johnstone as the much ill-used but certainly strong-minded "Cook," compromises matters by awarding the talented *troupe* first prizes all round. As for the Trial of "Bardell versus Pickwick," it awakens one continuous scream of cackhination. "See Naples and then Die," says the Italian proverb. To the hypochondriacal, one might say, "See Toole as Sergeant Buzfuz and then Get Well." The learned Serjeant is admirably seconded by Mr. Billington as the Junior Counsel for the plaintiff; by Mr. E. W. Garden as Sam Weller, and by Miss Emily Thorne as Mrs. Clippings. Mr. Westland as Mr. Justice Stareleigh made a delicious hash of verbal things in general in his summing up; and Mr. G. Shelton was divertingly imbecile as the forensically bullied and badgered Mr. Winkle.

G. A. S.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Rigoletto" was given on Thursday week—for the first time this season—with the special feature of Madame Albani as Gilda, in which character the performance of the great prima-donna was of the same excellence as before. Madame Trebelli was again the Maddalena, and Signor Frapolli the Duke; Signor Pandolfini having been a very efficient representative of the title-character. On Tuesday "Mignon" was given, with Madame Albani in the title-character, in which her performance was of the same vocal and dramatic excellence as before; another valuable feature in the cast having been Madame Valleria's performance as Filina. Mlle. Stahl—whose recent débüt we have recorded—quite sustained the favourable impression then made by her singing and acting as Federico. Signor Lestellier, as Guglielmo, was well received on his first appearance here; but of his qualifications we must await further opportunity for judgment. He seems to possess good stage experience; and probably, with increased confidence, may discard somewhat of the tremolo which was too frequently prominent in his singing on Tuesday. The cast of the opera was very efficiently completed by M. Gailhard as Lotario, M. Soulacroix as Laerte, and Signor Scolaris as Giorno. Of the first appearance this season of Madame Adelina Patti we must speak next week. Madame Pauline Lucca is to appear on May 27, and Madame Christine Nilsson is engaged for the production—next month—of Boito's "Mefistofele."

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Herr Wagner's *Nibelungen* opera-dramas have been repeated, on Friday (yesterday) week, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, with some changes in the casts. In "Das Rheingold," and the two following divisions, the part of Wotan was transferred to Herr Reichmann, who displayed much merit in acting and declamation.

## DRURY-LANE.

Of the performances of German opera at Drury-Lane Theatre we must speak next week, the first representation having occurred on Thursday evening, too late for present notice. We have more than once drawn attention to the arrangements for this important event, and must be content, as yet, to repeat that the inaugural performance was to consist of "Lohengrin," with Frau Sucher as Elsa, Frau Dely as Ortrud, Herr Winkelmann as Lohengrin, Herr Dr. Kraus as Telramund, Herr Korgel as the King, and Herr Ehre as the Herald. Among other important features of the scheme is the co-operation of Herr Richter as conductor; Herr Carl Armbruster being chorus-master. The orchestra is that of the renowned Richter Concerts; the chorus being chiefly that of the Hamburg Opera.

The Philharmonic Society's fifth concert (last but one of this season) brought forward a new pianoforte concerto, composed by Signor Sgambati, by whom it was performed with great success. The composer, although still young, has for several years enjoyed a high reputation in Italy, and some of his instrumental chamber music has been given in this country, and met with much approval. The concerto is framed on an ambitious scale, the first movement, "Moderato Maestoso," especially. In this there is somewhat of diffuseness and redundancy of subject and treatment. The themes, however, are bold in themselves, and the writing, both for the solo instrument and the orchestra, is spirited and varied. The second movement, a "Romance," is very pleasing and melodious, and the final "Allegro animato" is full of well-sustained spirit and vivacity. The passage-writing for the pianoforte abounds with difficulties in the bravura style, well calculated for the display of the instrument, and of special skill in the executant. They were rendered by Signor Sgambati with rare mechanical power and certainty, and with thorough command of light and shade. The piece and the performer were much applauded. Weber's exquisite music to the drama of "Preciosa" opened the concert. The one song for the heroine was charmingly sung by Miss Santley; and the choral and orchestral portions of the score—with the beautiful ballet-music—were very efficiently rendered; the dramatic text having been well recited by Mr. S. Brandram. Madame Nilsson sang, with great effect, Mozart's aria, "Mi tradi," and Schubert's "Serenade"; unaccompanied pianoforte solos were successfully performed by Signor Sgambati. Beethoven's Pastoral symphony and Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser" completed an interesting programme.

The second of the series of symphony concerts, conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, took place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) week, when the programme included the last and grandest of the completed symphonies of Schubert; that in C major, and other orchestral pieces well rendered. Beethoven's overture and incidental music to Goethe's "Egmont" was a feature in the concert. The two songs for Clara were finely sung by Madame Sachse-Hofmeister, as were the scenes from "Oberon" and an air by Gluck. The third of the symphony concerts took place on Thursday evening. Of the performances we must speak next week.

At the Floral Hall last Saturday afternoon a concert was given by the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, in conjunction with the Royal Italian Opera company, in aid of the funds of the Royal College of Music. Special features were the vocal performances of Madame Albani and Madame Christine Nilsson. Both artists sang with great effect—the former in the scena "Ah! fors' è lui" from "La Traviata" and

Gounod's "Ave Maria," and the latter in some Swedish melodies and a serenade by Braga. The violin obbligato in the "Ave Maria" and that in the serenade were played by the Duke of Edinburgh; Mr. Sullivan having presided at the harmonium in the first, and Mr. Bambridge at the pianoforte in the other. Effective vocal performances were also contributed by Signori Mierzwinsky and De Reszke and M. Bouhy; and the Amateur Orchestral Society performed several pieces.

Mr. John Boosey's morning Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall, last Saturday afternoon, was of the usual attractive description; a varied selection of songs and ballads having been effectively rendered by Miss Santley, Mesdames Sherrington, Sterling, and Fassett; Mr. Maas and Mr. Santley. Another concert of a similar kind has been announced for this (Saturday) afternoon.

The third Richter Concert of the present series (on Monday evening) brought forward the new symphony by Anton Dvorák, the Bohemian composer, whose works have lately attracted much attention both abroad and here—some of which have been noticed by us. The symphony was first given in England at a recent Crystal Palace concert. Again, on Monday, it was favourably received, especially the very characteristic "Scherzo." Madame Marie Roze sang the scene from "Der Freischütz," Herr Rappoldi played a prelude and fugue by Bach—each with much success; and the concert closed with an effective performance of Brahms's "Requiem," the solos in which were assigned to Madame Roze and Mr. F. King.

Madame Dumtsa (a Hungarian vocalist) gave a matinée at the Marlborough Rooms; and Miss Florence Perugini a matinée on the same day at Steinway Hall. Miss Agnes Ross gave her annual evening concert at St. James's Hall in the evening, when the programme comprised an attractive selection of music, chiefly vocal.

An afternoon concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday, when the programme included the co-operation of Madame Christine Nilsson. An evening concert was given by Mr. Clement Hoey at the Victoria Hall the same evening in aid of the Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home. The programme was well varied, and the conductors named were Sir J. Benedict and Signori M. Costa and Pinsuti. Mr. C. T. Speer gave the first of two Pianoforte Recitals at the Royal Academy of Music, the programme having been of a varied and sterling character. The Holborn Orchestral and Choral Society gave its first concert, at the Holborn Townhall, in evening, when the programme included Professor Macfarren's cantata, "May-Day," and a miscellaneous selection.

Miss Philp's evening concert took place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday), when several eminent vocalists and instrumentalists contributed to a varied programme, which comprised some new songs by the concert-giver.

Mr. Ganz's third orchestral concert takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when Liszt's "Dante" symphony is to be repeated; and Miss Anna Bock's pianoforte recital takes place at the Marlborough Rooms this afternoon.

The Highbury Philharmonic Society will give their third (and final) concert of the season at the Highbury Athenaeum next Tuesday evening.

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF SHIP MODELS.

## WINNERS OF THE GOLD MEDALS.

This admirable international exhibition (of which we gave an illustration last week) was promoted by the Shipwrights' Company of the City of London, and held in Fishmongers' Hall. It proved a complete success, and was brought to a close last Saturday. We give the winners of the gold medals:—

In the important sections of war-vessels, the models, being contributed by Governments, did not receive any award, except for torpedo-boats, in which, from the jealousy of giving the faintest hint of the most recent improvements, there was only one competitor—viz., the well-known firm of Yarrow, of Poplar, who took a gold medal for models of these marvellous little craft adapted to a speed respectively of twenty-five miles and eighteen miles an hour. In the important section for passenger-steamers, Mr. John W. Shepherd, M.I.N.A., took the gold medal for the model of the steamer Austral, the grand vessel of the Orient Line, now on view in the Albert Docks, and about to sail on her maiden voyage to Australia. Messrs. Napier and Sons, Glasgow, had a gold medal for a half model of the Aberdeen, a Suez Canal boat. In the class for Atlantic cattle and grain steamers, Earle's Shipbuilding Company took a gold medal for the Grecian Monarch, one of the London Line of "Monarch" steamers, which was brought prominently into notice a few weeks back by transporting "Jumbo" across the Atlantic. In the class for steamers making short sea passages, the gold medal went to Stavanger, Stoberi, and Dok, of Stavanger, Norway, who had three admirable models. Messrs. Archibald M'Millan and Son, Dumbarton, held the gold medal for a 2000-ton ship called the Falconhurst, now building. In the Larger Yacht Classes the gold medal went to G. L. Watson and Co., Glasgow, for a full model of a sailing schooner of the latest type, of very fine model, and of admirable construction. In the Smaller Class, the Marquis of Ailsa won the first prize for a 40-ton cutter; while for Steam Yachts G. L. Watson and Co. were again successful for a grand 14-knot craft of 715 tons, 197 ft. long, 27 ft. broad, and 19 ft. deep. Sims and Tonge, of Hull, took the first prize for a model of a trawler of 80 tons, ketch-rigged, with all the most modern fittings, for this branch of the North Sea fishing, to which every year gives greater importance.

The Dutch Government and Dutch exhibitions were very successful for an exhibit which, both for amount and for excellence, was the admiration of all who visited the Exhibition.

The exhibits not sent for competition were so many and so admirable that the judges felt bound to acknowledge them by the following special awards:—Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, a model of a fast-going screw pleasure-yacht, from a design presented to his Majesty by R. O. Harem. To mark the excellence of the design, and to record the fact of the value of the admirable exhibits forwarded to the Shipwrights' Exhibition, by naval architects, subjects of his Majesty; gold medal. H. A. Blom, Chief Constructor Royal Norwegian Navy, model of the ancient Viking ship; gold medal. R. O. Harem, Stavanger, model of steam pleasure-yacht; silver medal. R. O. Harem, Stavanger, model of a fast and profitable sailing-ship; highly commended. Nylands Varksted, Kristiana, owning deck passenger and mail steamer; highly commended. Akers Mek Varksted, full model iron screw-steamer for whaling; highly commended. To Mons. Olivier Briess, St. Malo, for full-rigged model of two-decker, supposed to have been made by English prisoners during the war 1793–1815; silver medal. To his Excellency the Minister of Marine, the Hague, for thirty-five interesting models from the national collection at the Hague; gold medal. To Messrs. J. Bok and Lonen, Amsterdam, for fishing-lugger for deep-sea fishing; silver medal. To Lewis Temple, New Bedford, Mass., for centre-board yacht; silver medal. To W. B. Barker, Nyack, New Jersey, for American yacht; silver medal.

## ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

## SCULPTURE AND PORTRAITS.

There is not much in the sculpture this year more than heretofore to justify the appropriation to it of the large Lecture-Room as well as the Central Hall. There is, however, as we fondly hope and believe, at last some little advance in this country both in the cultivation and appreciation of what should be the noblest and purest form of art.

Among the few works of classical and ideal character are the statues by young Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, of "Artemis" and "Teucer," now completed, the one in marble, the other in bronze; but we have little to add to what has already been said of the models. The constrained action of the first—i.e., the carrying of the left arm behind the body to hold the hound in check on the contrary side is expressive—expressive of the disorder of the chase, yet seems hardly consonant with the dignity we look for in an ideal conception. Moreover, the complicated disarray of the drapery on the thorax seems to add to the slight awkwardness. The arm raised to draw an arrow is also not quite satisfactory—it has too much of individual nature. Still, as a whole, the statue is spirited and original in a high degree, and, for the most part, beautifully wrought. The "Teucer" has all the tense energy of the model: every muscle is set to give purchase for the strong sidelong pull and the steady aim; and now the eye is less caught by prominent nodules of joints and starting tendons. This is one of the few quite justifiable purchases made by the Academy from the funds of the Chantrey bequest. A word of warm praise is likewise due to Alfred Gilbert's "Kiss of Victory" (1597)—a youthful warrior falling dead into the embrace of a winged victory; and Percival Ball's "Lancashire Witch" (1571)—a happy and significant allegory. The Lancashire Witch is a nude female figure, embodying the industrial spirit of the great county. She is breaking a sword across her knee that is to be replaced by the shuttle of the weaver, the lamp of the miner, and other emblems of labour and commerce by her side. The action is perfectly understood; the modelling of the rounded limbs, well-proportioned torso, and shapely extremities admirable. Mr. Ball was a gold medallist of the Academy a number of years back, if we remember rightly; but this is the first time that he has come so prominently to the front.

Mr. Birch sends a bronze reduction of his "Last Call" (1551), with all its vigorous merit concentrated. Why, we would ask, is not this, and still more the sculptor's "Lieutenant Hamilton in the Sortie from Cabul," popularised in moderate size? Had such works been produced in France they would have been commissioned in replica by the Government, and diffused throughout the land. By Mr. Birch there is also a charming bust of Blanche, daughter of Mr. W. Hughes (1619), with an inclination of the head, half shy, half coquettish, yet altogether maidenly. Mr. Boehm, the R.A. elect, appears in force. First and foremost, we have a statue in marble of Thomas Carlyle, to be reproduced in bronze for the Thames Embankment—where the original so often perambulated for his "constitutional." The figure is seated, the face instinct with intense cogitation, the likeness "lifelike;" while the folded hands are not the least excellent portions of the whole. In other contributions the sculptor's keen perception of characteristic forms, expression, and traits have, perhaps, carried him a little too far. In the model of the bronze statue of Lord Lawrence erected in Waterloo-place—standing with a sword in one hand and a pen in the other, as he may have addressed the Sikhs, when asking them by which they would be ruled—the leonine countenance will be accepted, but the "plant" of the legs strikes us as rather excessively defiant, and more reserved dignity might have been given to the sturdy figure with advantage to it as an artistic memorial. Again, in the bust of Mr. Bright (1677) the combativeness of the preacher of peace is brought, in the expression, very saliently forward. Mr. Woolner's apparent aim lately at monumental largeness is attended with very unequal results—happiest in the bust of the late Lord Clanwilliam (1675), it fails lamentably in that of the late Mr. E. M. Barry (1670); nor can we find much to admire in the present works of Mr. Armstead. A. Legros makes his débüt here as a sculptor with "The Sailor's Wife" (1676), a pathetic figure, her eyelids drooping from long watching for the bread-winner; but the conventional baby asleep on her lap is an eyesore. Some bronze medals of notabilities by the same show a sense of style; but, as portraits, they are little better than charges.

There are several portrait works of ability and interest; among which we may name the busts of Admiral Sir Henry Keppel (1561), a thoroughly individualised and happy rendering, by Count Gleichen; of John Landseer, father of Sir Edwin (1569), and Mr. James Heywood (1547), by Adams Acton, both very characteristic, and the best by this sculptor we have seen for some time; of Lady Sophia Macnamara, a skilful and charming work in terra-cotta by Miss Henrietta Montalba; of Dean Stanley (1567), by W. R. Ingram; of Mrs. Villiers Stuart (1667), by T. N. Maclean; and of the late Mrs. Horace Brown (1692), by G. Halse—all three refined in feeling; of the Duchess Dowager of Cleveland (1582), by R. Belt, curiously minute in the carving; and others by A. Fabrucci and W. D. Keyworth, jun. We should mention also a pretty group of children, by L. Fabrucci, called "Waiting for Mamma" (1576). There are as usual, besides, a few works by Italian sculptors, in which skilful and painstaking imitation of textures and accessories is lavished on generally trivial themes. A typical example of these is Cheloni's small half-figure of a little boy, with a tray full of boxes of cigar-lights slung round his neck, deplored the badness of business as he fingers his solitary soldo!

The proposal to erect a Memorial, by national subscription, in honour of Sir Francis Drake, the famous Elizabethan navigator and one of the naval heroes of that age who defeated the Spanish Armada, was started a few months since by some of the patriotic townsfolk of Plymouth; and it is designed to place this monument on Plymouth Hoe, where Drake is said to have stood, quite ready for the fight, and waiting to embark, when the Spanish fleet was entering the Channel. In further commemoration of the Drake Tercentenary—though it will be in 1888, six years hence, that the three-hundredth anniversary of the Armada Defeat will occur—an interesting Exhibition of three pictures, by eminent artists of our day, has been opened at the establishment of Messrs. Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall, illustrating that glorious event in England's history. We would strongly recommend a visit to this unique exhibition, which a few days since was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria, and the Crown Prince of Denmark. The exhibition comprises three noble works—namely, "The Sailing of the Armada from Ferrol," by Mr. Oswald Brierly; "The Armada in Sight, Plymouth Hoe," by Mr. Seymour Lucas; and "The decisive Battle off Gravelines," by Mr. Oswald Brierly. A suitable description, with historical and biographical notes, is given in the pamphlet offered to visitors.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 16.

The event of the week is the opening of the "Exposition Internationale de Peinture" in the new galleries of the Rue de Sèze. The ceremony of the inauguration on Monday evening was the occasion of a brilliant full-dress parade of the artistic, literary, and fashionable celebrities of Paris. Ministers, ambassadors, duchesses, poets, painters, journalists, all were there; for the announcement of the exhibition had created a lively curiosity. It was felt that in some measure the "Exposition Internationale" meant a revolution in the Parisian art world. The idea of this exhibition is due to three foreign painters resident in Paris—MM. J. de Nittis, Alfred Stevens, and Madrazo, who form the committee. In future, each year eminent and representative painters of the different nations will be invited to contribute to the exhibition. The material conditions are perfect: a handsome room decorated in the finest taste, plenty of wall space, no paltry rivalry, no seeking after vulgar effect and school-boy recompenses as at the Salon; in short, an exhibition of choice works of the *élite* of the artistic world. The exhibition this year consists of some eighty pictures, the work of fifteen artists, representing, respectively, France, Jules Dupré, Gérôme, Baudry; England, Alma Tadema, J. E. Millais; Belgium, Alfred Stevens; Holland, Josef Israels; Italy, J. de Nittis; Spain, Madrazo, Germany, Knaus, Menzel; Russia, Bogoluboff, Pokitonow; Sweden, Wahlberg; and Austria, Charlemont. The mere list of the names will give some idea of the importance of the exhibition. But, brilliant as it is this year, it will be still more brilliant next year, for the artists invited will have a longer time in which to prepare their work, and the importance of the exhibition will, doubtless, cause them to exert themselves to the utmost to maintain their own reputation and that of the country which they represent. In such a galaxy of talent it is difficult to make comparisons. I am, however, only recording the general opinion when I say that the "lions" of the exhibition are Baudry, Alma Tadema, De Nittis, and Stevens. Mr. Millais has created a sensation by his two portraits, and especially by that of Mrs. Jopling; but his other picture, the "Boyhood of Sir Walter Raleigh," only serves to illustrate the inequality of this artist's great talent. Doubtless, if Mr. Millais had had longer notice he would have been represented more adequately. Mr. Alma Tadema's pictures are greatly admired, as I have said. He exhibits "The Parting Kiss," "The Bath," the "Tepidarium," "Ave, Cesar!" and several portraits. M. de Nittis has two sensational pictures, "Les Courses à Longchamps," and a "portrait de Mine. de N." an exquisite symphony in white, with a background of falling snow seen through a bow window—a de Nittis in an entirely new manner. The same artist's "Races at Longchamps" is unquestionably a masterpiece. Alfred Stevens, that other master of modernism, exhibits some twenty pictures, "Les Visiteuses," "The Sphinx Parisien," "L'Orpheline," and some marines, &c. Amongst the pictures by Jules Dupré, English visitors will notice with interest the large work, "Environs of Southampton," painted by the artist in England in 1837. Knaus and Israels also have fine exhibitions, but I have not space to give them more than a passing mention. In short, and to conclude, the "Exposition Internationale" is an artistic event of the first order, and a success of the same rank.

In the lobbies of the Senate and Chamber and in political circles, the great topic of discussion has naturally been Egyptian matters; but as, thanks to the concerted action of the British and French Governments, satisfactory measures are being taken, that topic is now worn out, and the lobby gossips have returned to the Grisel banquet. This affair, which took place at the Elysée Montmartre last Wednesday, was to have been an apotheosis of labour. Somehow or other, it degenerated into a scuffle. The Radical deputy and poet, M. Clovis Hugues, was turned out by force, and M. Gambetta had an opportunity of making a speech, in which he dwelt upon his rôle of a pacifier. M. Gambetta's speech was harmless and apparently insignificant, and yet his adversaries try to make out that it was neither more nor less than an appeal to the country against the present Chamber. After all, it is simply a matter of caprice. Now the country rages against M. Gambetta on account of a speech of the same character and of the same significance as the speeches that threw the country into ecstasies of admiration when, not long ago, Gambetta was the idol of the hour.

In the Chamber yesterday an important and stormy discussion took place on M. Jules Roche's bill for the secularisation of the property of religious congregations, seminaries, &c., and for the separation of Church and State. Finally, the bill was taken into consideration by 289 votes against 132, and referred to the Commission charged with the study of the proposition relative to the grave question of the separation of Church and State.

The Tribunal of Commerce gave judgment in the affair of the famous Union Générale on Monday. The point at issue was this: last November the Union Générale raised its capital from 100 to 150 millions by the issue of 100,000 shares of 500f. reserved to holders of original shares at the rate of one new share for two old shares. The Tribunal has pronounced this issue of scrip to be null and void, owing to numerous irregularities specified at length in the judgment. The consequence of this decision is that people who speculated with this scrip speculated on nothing, and therefore owe nothing, and that the intermediaries or *cotilliers* are indemnified. This decision has caused great joy on the Bourse.

MM. Octave Feuillet and Ivan Tourguenoff, the celebrated novelists, are both dangerously ill at the present moment.

Classical scholars will be glad to learn that the publisher, Calmann Lévy, has just issued the second volume of the late Paul de Saint-Victor's work, "Les Deux Masques." This volume contains erudite and brilliant studies of Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes. The third and concluding volume of the work, devoted to Shakespeare and the French stage up to Beaumarchais, will appear shortly. T. C.

Sir A. Galt has resigned the post of Agent-General in England for Canada for private reasons, but his resignation has not yet been accepted by the Dominion Government.

A lawn tennis tournament will be held on June 20 and following days at the Agricultural Hall, London, under distinguished patronage, the profits of which will be devoted to the funds of the Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home and of the London Fever Hospital. Particulars can be obtained from the hon. sec., Captain Lee Warner, Ashfield, Bedford.

The report of the National Provincial Bank of England for 1881 states that, including £37,651 brought forward, the net profits for the year amounted to £441,539. Out of this sum a dividend of 8 per cent and a bonus of 5 per cent have been already distributed, and it is now proposed to pay a further bonus of 7 per cent, making a total distribution for the year of 20 per cent. The balance carried forward is £39,351, and the reserve fund stands at £1,278,750.

## THE NEW IRISH GOVERNMENT.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Spencer, has held that high office before, from 1868 to 1874, under Mr. Gladstone's first Administration. The Right Hon. Sir John Poyntz Spencer, K.G., Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorp and Spencer, Baron Spencer of Althorp, was born in October, 1835, only son of the fourth Earl, and nephew to the distinguished nobleman better known as Lord Althorp, who was, from 1830 to 1834, one of the most valued colleagues of Earl Grey and Lord John Russell in the Reform Bill Ministry. The present Earl Spencer was educated at Harrow School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1857. He was elected, in April of that year, M.P. for South Northamptonshire, but upon his father's decease, at the end of the year, became a member of the House of Lords. He was Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort, and subsequently to the Prince of Wales. His Lordship is much esteemed, not only as a statesman of high character, of Liberal principles, and of proved administrative ability, but as a country gentleman who has effectively discharged all the duties of social life, and has taken his part in local public business; he is Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and was formerly Chairman of Quarter Sessions; an officer of Rifle Volunteers, sometime President of the National Rifle Association, and Master of the Pytchley Hunt. The peerage dates from 1761, as Baron and Viscount, the Farldom from 1765, but several of the family had before won distinction in the public service.

Countess Spencer, whose Portrait accompanies that of her husband, is the Right Hon. Charlotte Frances Frederica, fourth daughter of Mr. Frederick C. W. Seymour, and great-grandchild of the fourth Marquis of Hertford. Her Ladyship was born in 1835, and was married to Earl Spencer in 1858, but has no children. Lady Spencer arrived in Dublin on Thursday week; her husband had arrived on the Saturday before.

The new Chief Secretary for Ireland, succeeding the lamented Lord Frederick Cavendish, is Mr. George Otto Trevelyan, M.P. for the Border Burghs (Hawick, Galashiels, and Selkirk). He is the son of Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., formerly of the Indian Civil Service, Governor of Madras, and Financial Member of the Indian Government Council at Calcutta. Lady Trevelyan, the mother of Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, was sister to the late Lord Macaulay, being daughter of Mr. Zachary Macaulay, an eminent associate of Clarkson and Wilberforce in the abolition of the slave trade. Mr. G. O. Trevelyan was born on July 20, 1838, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, and was educated at Harrow School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was second in the first class in classics. He was elected member for Tynemouth in the Liberal interest in 1865, and for the Border Burghs in 1868. He was a strenuous advocate of the abolition of purchase in the Army, and the equalisation of the suffrage. Mr. Trevelyan was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's Government in December, 1868, but resigned office in July, 1870, because of a difference of opinion with the Cabinet in connection with the Education Bill. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty in November, 1880, and has till now held that post. He is the author of "The Competition Wallah," "Cawnpore," "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," "The Early Life of Charles Fox," and other works of considerable literary merit. Mr. Trevelyan married, in 1869, Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. R. N. Philips, of Manchester.

The new Under-Secretary of the Irish Government, in place of the late Mr. T. H. Burke, is Mr. Robert George Cruikshank Hamilton. He is a son of the late Rev. Z. Macaulay Hamilton, D.D., parish minister of Bressay, one of the Shetland Islands, and a relative of the late Lord Macaulay. Mr. R. G. C. Hamilton was born in 1836, graduated M.A. at the University of Aberdeen in 1855, and the same year entered the Civil Service as a temporary clerk in the War Office. He served in the Crimea, in the Commissariat Department, a few months later. After being employed, on his return from the Crimea, in the Office of Works, Mr. Hamilton was transferred to the Education Department, in which he remained eight or ten years, often engaged in important special services. He passed afterwards to the Board of Trade, to which he was appointed Accountant, and subsequently Assistant-Secretary. Mr. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in 1878, made him Accountant-General of the Navy. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Royal Commission on Colonial Defences, and of the Patriotic Fund. He was also Secretary of the Civil Service Inquiry Commission, presided over by Dr. Lyon Playfair. Mr. Hamilton's powers of organisation and administration have been recognised by both political parties, and there are probably few instances in which a member of the Civil Service, entering it in a subordinate capacity, has risen so rapidly. A very few days ago, he was appointed by Lord Northbrook to be Under-Secretary to the Admiralty, but had scarcely entered upon that office before he was suddenly invited to become permanent chief of the administrative offices at Dublin Castle.

Mr. Henry Jephson, who was Private Secretary to Mr. Forster as Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been appointed to the same post under Mr. Trevelyan.

The Portraits of Earl Spencer and Lady Spencer are from photographs by Chancellor, of Dublin; that of Mr. Trevelyan from one by Mr. John Y. Hunter, of Hawick and Jedburgh; and that of Mr. Hamilton from one by Lombardi and Co., Pall-mall East.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron last Saturday the Prince of Wales was unanimously elected Commodore, the Marquis of Londonderry continuing as Vice-Commodore. The King of Sweden was elected an honorary member of the squadron.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada show a large decrease in live stock, and but a slight increase in fresh meat, in comparison with the preceding week: total, 759 cattle, 490 sheep, 4261 quarters of beef, and 942 carcases of mutton.

The newly-appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury, upon the vacancy of that post, caused by the removal of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish to the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, is Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P., who has been Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and was previously Under-Secretary for the Home Department. He is succeeded in the Under-Secretaryship of the Colonies by Mr. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., who till now has held the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. John Holms, M.P., has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Trade, in the room of Mr. Evelyn Ashley. It is understood that Mr. Herbert Gladstone will take the post of Junior Lord of the Treasury, vacated by the member for Hackney. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., Financial Secretary to the War Department, will succeed Mr. G. O. Trevelyan as Secretary to the Admiralty. He is succeeded as Financial Secretary to the War Office by Sir Arthur Hayter, Bart., M.P., at present one of the Lords of the Treasury.



MR. G. O. TREVELYAN, M.P., CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.



THE RIGHT HON. EARL SPENCER, K.G., LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.



COUNTESS SPENCER.



MR. R. G. C. HAMILTON, UNDER-SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.



1. Spot where the bodies were found.

2. Phoenix Monument.

3. The Viceregal Lodge.

THE SPOT WHERE THE MURDEES TOOK PLACE IN PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN: VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS THE PHOENIX MONUMENT.

## THE SILENT MEMBER.

Parliament has—for a moment—been permitted to withdraw its attention from Ireland to Egypt. Our political parrots who are wont to catch at a phrase—the Pumblechooks who delight to roll a salient sentence over their tongues in preference to taking the pains of mastering the substance of a speech—had in both Houses sprung to their feet, and, with swelling mien, demanded Ministerial explanations of an expression used by M. De Freycinet in his late speech on Egypt. The expression of the French Minister was construed into a claim for a “preponderating influence” of France in the disturbed realm of the Khedive. Mark what a simple explanation on the part of Earl Granville and Sir Charles Dilke on Monday smoothed these ruffled plumes!

The Foreign Secretary and his colleague—two diplomats—it would not be easy to match for coolness in either House—were on Monday enabled to show that England and France have throughout the Egyptian crisis been acting in perfect unity and loyalty. Whilst the two Powers have recognised the title of the Sultan to the suzerainty of Egypt, the *status quo* in which Turkey aims to preserve, the other Powers of Europe have always admitted a preponderating interest of England and France in Egypt, and have in the present juncture sanctioned the steps taken by the allied nations. Of course, the French Ambassador was prompt to supply Earl Granville with a courteous assurance that M. de Freycinet never meant to claim any “preponderating” influence for France in Egypt, as the context of his speech would prove. His Lordship added that France and England had each ordered three men-of-war to rendezvous at Susa Bay, in order to proceed to Alexandria, whither orders had preceded them. And not only orders! Happily for the peace of Egypt, Tewfik Pasha and his Ministers had been in a manner reconciled. Recourse to foreign aid for the maintenance of order became unnecessary for the time being.

The Marquis of Salisbury—whose clear, incisive sentences fall with welcome sharpness on the ear—tersely expressed his satisfaction at Earl Granville’s statement; but forcibly added that the best way to avoid the painful necessity of drawing the sword in the affairs of Egypt would be to let it be quite clear “the sword is there;” and, in case of need, pointed to “the sword of Turkey” as the one to use.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Tuesday secured the second reading of a bill which will, it is to be hoped, soon cause the prison bolts and bars of the Rev. Mr. Green to fly asunder. The object of this Imprisonment for Contumacy Bill is to empower the Archbishop of the Province to petition a Court to liberate from prison a contumacious clergyman.

From the Rev. Mr. Green to the “Salvation Army” is a leap indeed! Yet it was taken by the House of Lords on Tuesday, after the parenthesis filled with a certain degree of dry humour by the Earl of Rosebery, apropos of the need of sanctioning the Municipal Corporations Bill, which proposes to stimulate some sleepy hollows into new life. That most bland and amiable of peers, Earl Fortescue, smilingly held his benignant shield in front of that most noisy of Churches militant, the “Salvation Army;” and the Archbishop of Canterbury himself lifted his voice in favour of tolerance for General Booth’s legions. Lord Coleridge, too, was to be found joining Earl Fortescue in deprecating the harshness of a sentence passed in Southamptown against a private in the “Army” for an alleged assault during a “Salvation” procession.

Earl Granville at the close of Tuesday’s interesting sitting had the satisfaction of stating that her Majesty had granted a pension of £400 a year to Miss Burke, the sister of the late Under-Secretary for Ireland.

The bill of the Government for the Repression of Crime in Ireland rather surprised the House by its stringency. Conspicuously in mourning, and the majority just returned to the nine o’clock sitting from the quiet churchyard at Edensor, in which the remains of Lord Frederick Cavendish had been laid amid tokens of almost unparalleled respect, hon. members were, as a body, attuned to the occasion. Lord Selborne was among the most attentive in the thronged Peers’ Gallery to the statement which Sir William Harcourt made, in the absence of Mr. Gladstone. The unqualified and, truth to tell, rather turgid indictment of the secret societies of assassins in Ireland was swiftly followed by a lucid exposition of the Ministerial measure of safety. In the first place, there would be a Special Tribunal, in which such crimes as treason, murder, and attempted murder would be tried by three Judges instead of a Jury, the verdict of the Judges to be unanimous to secure a sentence—subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court, which might diminish the sentence. Then, for the prevention of crime, in certain districts to be proclaimed, the Police would have the power of search, the power of arresting prowling strangers, the power of expelling suspected foreigners “from the realm;” and the inclusion of membership of a secret society and intimidation as offences within the Act. The additional Police requisite would be maintained at the cost of the locality, which would further be called upon to disburse for outrages committed within its limits. The Repression Act is to last three years, but the Home Secretary had every confidence that under the scrupulously just and considerate administration of Earl Spencer the measure, whilst affording prompt protection to the peace-abiding in Ireland, would only deal hardly with the guilty.

Favourably received by Sir Stafford Northcote on behalf of the Opposition, the Repression of Crime Bill met with instant and almost fierce denunciation from the extreme section of Irish Home Rulers. But there was an interlude. That prominent member of the Turveydrop school of deportment, Mr. Henry Chaplin, remembered a phrase formerly uttered by Mr. Bright, and taunted him with having declared, “Force is no remedy.” True, answered the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in one of the most incisively eloquent impromptu speeches that have rung through the House for some time (would we could hear more of them!), but if the hon. member had *read* the speech, he would have found that what was said was that, “force is not a remedy for the discontent existing in and arising from causes which are sure to produce discontent.” Mr. Forster had anticipated Mr. Bright by rising to support the statement that “Force is no remedy;” and the right hon. gentleman seized the opportunity to severely lecture Mr. Parnell and his confederates for having conducted the Land League agitation in such a way as to directly incite to crime and murder in Ireland. Neglecting to reply on the spur of the moment to the charge of the ex-Secretary, Mr. Parnell again deplored the crime in the Phoenix Park, but earnestly inveighed against the new measure which proposed to place the lives of the people of Ireland at the mercy of partisan Judges, and predicted failure for this last attempt to discover the undiscoverable—“the task of governing one nation by another.” In the same strain of spoke Mr. Dillon and other Home Rule members, including their English ally, Mr. Joseph Cowen, the violent language of Mr. Healy calling forth a timely rebuke from Mr. Goschen; and it was not till a late hour that Sir William Harcourt saw this urgent measure read the first time.

Ireland was uppermost in the Commons on Monday. The

Opposition guerrillas, not slow to hurl any weapon which may in their opinion be hard enough to damage the head of the Government, sought to make use of what has been termed “the Kilmainham compact” to the discredit of Mr. Gladstone. Without dwelling upon the miserably personal attacks delivered on Monday and Tuesday, when precious hours were wasted by the Opposition and Government in protracted animadversion and defence, it may be said the upshot of the straggling, vituperative discussion was that it was made clear that Captain O’Shea used his good offices to make known to the Prime Minister and the late Chief Secretary Mr. Parnell’s views as to the conciliatory attitude the Land League leaders would be likely to adopt were the arrears question to be settled, and the tenure and purchase clauses of the Land Act to be settled; but that Mr. Gladstone and all his colleagues, save Mr. Forster, resolved to release Mr. Parnell quite independently of the olive-branch offered by him, welcome though his co-operation in promoting the peace of Ireland would be. It is true, the memorandum Mr. Forster read of a conversation with Captain O’Shea implied “that the conspiracy which has been used to get up boycotting and outrages will now be used to put them down.” But the hon. and gallant member denied the accuracy of this rendering of what passed between him and Mr. Forster. And, perhaps, it will be best to waste no more words upon the negotiations which gave rise to so much acrimonious speech on Monday and Tuesday.

The Arrears of Rent Bill for Ireland, which Mr. Gladstone sandwiched between the personal discussions on Monday, is certainly simple and sweeping. Remarking first on the fact that the Land Commission, having been enlarged, would be adequate to deal with this new class of applicants, the Prime Minister soon showed that the Government had in part adopted the plan of Mr. Parnell’s bill, introduced a Wednesday or two ago by Mr. Redmond. Application of the bill is to be limited to holdings not over £30, Griffith’s valuation, but at the initiation of either the landlord or tenant. What would follow may be best explained in Mr. Gladstone’s own words:—“When the tenant shall have paid or made an arrangement with the landlord for the rent for the year from November, 1880, to November, 1881; when the State shall have made its contribution, which shall not exceed one year’s rent or one-half of the total arrears; then the whole of the rest of the arrears shall be cancelled and released.” The source from which the Government would derive the public contributions to pay for the said arrears would be “the surplus of the Church temporalities, and, so far as they may prove insufficient for the purpose, from the Consolidated Fund.” As to the sum total which would be possibly required, the Premier did not think it would exceed two millions, of which one million and a half would be covered by the residue of the Irish Church surplus. But Sir Stafford Northcote pertinently asked, “What are you going to do with regard to the persons who have paid, not only at a sacrifice to themselves, but under circumstances of considerable danger?” Well, it remains to be seen whether the plan of Mr. W. H. Smith, on the further proposal of the Government, is the more acceptable to the House on this score.

The disposition to give a more earnest consideration to practical suggestions for the removal of Irish grievances was again evident in the House on Wednesday. Albeit the second reading of the Irish Poor Removal Bill to prevent the return of worn-out Irish people to Ireland was negatived by 172 to 91 votes, its purpose met with much sympathy; and Mr. Dodson promised to introduce a measure to deal with the question of settlement generally. The Allotments Bill and the Supreme Court of Judicature Amendment Bill were read the second time.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## ITALY.

The King returned from the north of Italy on Sunday morning. An official denial is given to the statement that the object of his journey to Monza was to make preparations there for the reception of the Emperor of Austria.

The Senate held a sitting on Sunday in order to conclude the debate on the treaty of commerce with France. Signor Rossi’s motion in favour of a general revision of the Customs Tariff was agreed to, and the Treaty itself was approved by 90 votes against 15.

## SPAIN.

The Senate has adopted the Bill for the Conversion of the Debt by 88 votes to 24.

The failure of the crops in Andalusia has led the Government to consider the propriety of allowing breadstuffs to enter the ports free or at a reduced tariff.

## PORTUGAL.

A supplement to the *Official Gazette* issued last Saturday contains a Royal Decree ratifying the Commercial Treaty with France, and the additional Commercial Convention.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath Count Schönerer presented on the 11th inst. a petition against the settlement of the Russian Jews in Austria. On the 12th inst. the House read the Customs Tariff Bill, and the bill for the grant for the restoration of order in the disturbed provinces for the third time, and agreed to the Austro-Serbian Navigation Convention. The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet also passed the Customs Tariff Bill.

The Ring Theatre trial terminated last Saturday in Vienna, and judgment was given on Tuesday. Herr Jauner, manager of the theatre, the workman Nitsche, and Inspector Geringer were pronounced guilty of contributing to the catastrophe by their negligence. The manager was sentenced to four months’ simple arrest, Inspector Geringer to strict imprisonment for the same period, and Nitsche to eight months’ imprisonment. In the two last cases an additional punishment is inflicted of one fasting-day a month. The other defendants were acquitted.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor William began his partial inspection of the Guards last week. His Majesty showed astonishing vigour considering his great age, and was warmly cheered.

The Empress, who is at present on a visit to her daughter at Baden-Baden, sent one of her ladies-in-waiting recently to Ems to greet the Empress Eugénie and present her with a handsome bouquet of violets.

Princess William of Prussia continues to make satisfactory progress towards convalescence. The infant Prince is described as a fine, healthy baby, with the blue Hohenzollern eyes. The Crown Princess has been most assiduous in her attentions to her daughter-in-law, who has two English nurses specially recommended by Queen Victoria.

The Four Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the victory of the Brandenburg troops over the Hussites was celebrated on Monday at the little town of Bernau in tolerably fine weather. The Crown Prince, the Crown Princess, and Princess Victoria arrived by special train at half-past ten, and were received by the Mayor and Corporation of the little

town amidst vociferous cheering from an enormous crowd of spectators, who had flocked thither from every quarter of the compass.

Prince Bismarck is stated to be suffering so severely from neuralgic pains that he is unable to walk, or even to stand.

The German Parliament, on the 10th inst., finally passed the Bill for the Consular Treaty with Brazil. The House subsequently proceeded to the discussion of the Tobacco Monopoly Bill; and on the 13th inst. resolved, by 162 votes to 121, to refer the bill to a committee of twenty-eight.

Yesterday week the Hygienic Exhibition Building in Berlin was entirely destroyed by fire. The Exhibition was to have opened on Tuesday. Many of the exhibits were burnt.

## DENMARK.

The Landething and Folkething have adopted the compromise on the Budget question, which had already been agreed upon by the joint committee of both Houses. The Ministry had previously declared that they would not stand in the way of the proposed arrangement, and announced their intention of submitting the Budget in its new shape to the final sanction of the King.

## SWEDEN.

Queen Sophia, having completed her treatment for heart disease at Amsterdam, has returned to Stockholm. Her Majesty appears to be perfectly restored to health.

## RUSSIA.

The Imperial family on Saturday last transferred its residence from Gatschina to Peterhof.

The appointment of Count Tolstoi as President of the Academy of Sciences has been gazetted.

The Russian newspapers announce that the Holy Synod is contemplating the necessity of reducing the number of religious holidays observed by the Greek Church. The number of saints’ days upon which workmen have a holiday in the course of the year is 16<sup>th</sup>; so that, instead of doing about 300 days’ work in a year, as in other countries, in Russia they hardly do more than 200 days.

The death of General Kaufmann, Governor of Turkestan, is announced.

The Council of Ministers have approved the plans for constructing a railway from Ekaterinburg to Tiumen, in Siberia.

## TURKEY.

The Convention between Turkey and Russia, in respect to the payment of the war indemnity demanded by the latter Power, has at length been signed.

It is stated from Constantinople that the new French Ambassador there has had a very cordial interview with the Sultan, the latter going so far as to shake hands with the Marquis de Nouilles—a proceeding very unusual with his Majesty.

According to a Constantinople telegram, the Porte has sent a circular to its representatives abroad protesting against the dispatch of foreign war-vessels to Alexandria on the ground that such action is not justified, and that if necessary it should devolve on the Sultan as Sovereign of Egypt. The Porte is also said to have sent a telegram to the Egyptian Ministry declaring that the convocation of the Chamber of Notables without the Khedive’s sanction is contrary to the Constitution. Any act contrary to the orders of the Khedive, in accordance with the wishes of the Imperial Sovereign, will entail heavy responsibility upon the authors.

## EGYPT.

According to despatches from Cairo the crisis is considered over for the present. At any rate, matters are in abeyance. The Khedive has resumed relations with his Ministers; but it is thought that the reconciliation is only of a temporary character. The Ministry have made submission to the Khedive, who treated them coldly, and said he would work with them to save the country. It is said that Arabi Pasha has called out the reserves (but they do not come) in consequence of the coming of the English and French squadrons, which have met at Suda Bay. It is believed that notice has been sent to the Porte that there is no intention to land troops, and if such a step became necessary the Porte would be asked to send them. Arabi Pasha is said to have become very unpopular among the Arabs. Great excitement continues to prevail in Cairo, and there is a general exodus of ladies and their families to Alexandria.

## AMERICA.

A Select Committee of the Senate has reported in favour of granting the franchise to women.

The House of Representatives, by 172 votes to 7, has passed a bill creating a Department of Agriculture, and making the Secretary of Agriculture a Cabinet Minister. The House, by 132 to 66, has also passed the bill for distributing the balance of the Geneva award. It provides payment—first, for damages resulting from the attacks of Confederate cruisers, including those occurring within four leagues of the shore; and, secondly, of the claims for premiums for war risks, whether paid to corporations, agents, or individuals.

The Supreme Court of Columbia has overruled the exceptions taken by Guiteau to the sentence passed upon him, and his execution will take place on June 30.

There has been a meeting of Irish-Americans at New York to denounce the Phoenix Park assassinations. The police were present in force, as disturbance was feared from the O’Donovan Rossa faction. Mr. Parnell’s mother said she would not mind being assassinated if the cause of Ireland were thereby benefited. An amendment to the principal resolution was carried, amid disorder, condemning the Dublin murders, but declaring it a source of greater regret “that England continued murdering Irishmen.”

Macalister, a town in Indian territory, in North America, has been destroyed by a cyclone. Seven persons were killed, four fatally and eleven dangerously wounded, while thirty-nine others received slight injuries. Fifty-eight houses were totally destroyed, and twenty more were badly wrecked.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

The Transvaal Volksraad is in session. The President’s Address alludes to the recent disturbances on the western border as caused by friendly tribes being placed beyond the protection of the Transvaal Government by the new boundary. Great efforts are being made to open the route to Delagoa Bay.

Zululand is quiet. Sir Henry Bulwer’s action has had for the moment the effect of checking the intrigue.

Four valuable paintings have been cut out of their frames and stolen from the King’s Palace in Brussels.

The Rev. Edward Sullivan, D.D., of St. George’s, Montreal, has been unanimously elected Bishop of Algoma, in succession to the late Dr. Fauquier.

Fifty lives have been lost by a Turkish transport running aground at the entrance of the Bosphorus. Two hundred soldiers were on board at the time of the accident.

A large Lacustrine canoe, in excellent condition, has been found near Bex, Switzerland, 4000 feet above the sea level, and nearly 3000 feet above the Valley of the Rhone. No Lacustrine relics have before been met with in Switzerland, at such an elevation.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty's short stay in town last week was a busy one. The second Drawing-room was less fully attended, owing to the recent fatalities in Dublin, only 170 presentations being made. It having been the day of Lord Frederick Cavendish's funeral the bands were silent, saving the playing of a few bars of the National Anthem upon the arrival of the Royal personages at Buckingham Palace.

A deputation, headed by the Prince of Wales, from the United Grand Lodge of Ancient and Accepted Masons of England, presented an address of congratulation on her Majesty's merciful preservation on March 2. The Duke of Connaught was present, but the Duke of Albany was unavoidably absent. The Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice were with her Majesty during the ceremony, which took place in the picture gallery.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, paid a visit to the Royal Academy at Burlington House yesterday week, being received by the President, Sir Frederick Leighton.

Audiences were given by her Majesty to Countess Spencer on her departure for Dublin, and to the Premier. The Duchess of Argyll was presented to the Queen by Princess Louise of Lorne at Kensington Palace. All the Royal personages in town dined with her Majesty; and Prince Alfred and the Princesses of Edinburgh came to see the Queen. Her Majesty paid visits to the members of her family before returning to Windsor. Princess Beatrice went with Princess Christian to Her Majesty's Theatre, and with Princess Victoria of Hesse to the Court Theatre.

Last Saturday the Queen conferred the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant Alan Richard Hill, of the 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment; on Lance-Corporal James Murray, late of the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers; and of Private Edmond Fowler, of the 2nd Battalion of the Cameronians, and decorated five non-commissioned officers and men with the distinguished-conduct medal for bravery in the late Zulu war, Princess Beatrice being present. The Duke and Duchess of Albany arrived from Claremont.

The Dean of Peterborough performed Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the Castle, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany attending. Princess Christian visited her Majesty, and Princess Louise of Lorne arrived from town. Prince and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty on Monday.

Princess Louise of Lorne returned to Kensington Palace on Tuesday. The Duke of Albany also came to town. The Queen reviewed the troops at Aldershot, the total on parade being 9500 men, 1800 horses, and fifty-two guns. The band of the Duke of Connaught's brigade only played the National Anthem; his Royal Highness commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade. The troops were in new uniforms. At the close of the movements her Majesty, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge, drove to the Duke of Connaught's quarters before returning to Windsor.

A Council was held by the Queen on Wednesday. The first state ball of the season was given that morning at Buckingham Palace.

A Levée will be held at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday; and the first state concert takes place next Wednesday at Buckingham Palace.

Colonel Lord Edward Pelham Clinton represented her Majesty at the funeral of Lord Frederick Cavendish at Chatsworth. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge were severally represented on the occasion. Miss Burke has received a touching letter of condolence from the Queen.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

An inspection of the 1st Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Keith Fraser, at the Hyde Park Barracks, was made yesterday week by the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Victoria, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and Prince Frederick William of Hesse; their Royal Highnesses afterwards lunching with the officers of the regiment. The Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria left Marlborough House last Saturday on their return to the Continent. The Prince and Princess accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Charing-cross Station, and there took leave. Princess Christian lunched with their Royal Highnesses. The Prince attended a meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Edinburgh being present. His Royal Highness accompanied the Princess to an afternoon concert at the Floral Hall, in aid of the Royal College of Music, at which the Duke of Edinburgh accompanied Madame Albani and Madame Christine Nilsson with the violin. The Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Alfred and Princess Louise of Lorne were present. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters and the Crown Prince of Denmark, attended Divine service on Sunday. Prince Frederick William of Hesse lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Monday, and in the evening the Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark were present at a ball given by the Marquis and Marquess de Santurce at their residence in Kensington Palace Gardens. His Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the committee of the Stanley Memorial Fund at the Deanery, Westminster, on Tuesday; and, with the Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark, dined with Lady Molesworth at her residence in Eaton-place. The Prince was to visit High Wycombe on Thursday for the purpose of inspecting on Friday the third battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry (Royal Bucks Militia).

Coworth Park, Sunningdale, the residence of Mr. William Arbuthnot, has been let to the Prince for the Ascot week.

Her Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales on board, arrived at the Piraeus on the 11th inst. The King of the Hellenes met their Royal Highnesses, and accompanied Prince Albert Victor to the Palace, Prince George, who was indisposed, remaining on board. The King and Queen of Greece, with Prince Albert Victor, visited Prince George the next morning, when he was better.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were at the second symphony concert at St. James's Hall. They were also at the Royal Italian Opera on Tuesday evening. The Duchess has appointed four p.m. next Saturday for the annual distribution of prizes to the choir and day-schools of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, in the theatre of the University of London, Burlington House. The Duke was to open the Eddystone Lighthouse on Thursday. His Royal Highness has consented to play the violin obbligato to Gounod's "Ave Maria," to be sung by Madame Marie Roze at the concert to be given at the Albert Hall to-day (Saturday) in aid of the West-End Hospital for Nervous Diseases.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined last Saturday with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square. The Grand Duke has also dined with Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gustavus Hume at the mess of the Royal Body Guard, St. James's Palace. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday evening.

## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The first meet of the Four-in-Hand Club took place at the Magazine, Hyde Park, on Wednesday.

Chatsworth House and grounds will be reopened to the public on Monday, June 5.

About 6000 emigrants passed through Hull on Sunday and Monday, en route for America.

A protest has been lodged with the Town Clerk against the return of Mr. Polydore de Keyser, who was recently elected as Alderman of Farringdon Ward.

The War Office has ordered 140,000 sets of the intrenching tools invented by Major Wallace, 60th Rifles, and has appointed the inventor to superintend the manufacture.

A box containing appliances for cleaning jewellery, supplemented by practical instruction, issued by Messrs. Williams and Son, of 108, Hatton-garden, supplies a long felt want.

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan was on Wednesday nominated at Hawick as member for the Border Burghs, and, no other candidate being proposed, was declared duly elected.

In the absence of the Lord Mayor, Mr. P. de Keyser (Alderman elect) presided yesterday week at the Guildhall Tavern on the occasion of the forty-fifth anniversary dinner of the London Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Association.

In London last week 2569 births and 1433 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 52, and the deaths 112, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The centenary festival of the Public Dispensary, 59, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, was held on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, M.P., in the chair.

Dr. Meymott Tidy, Professor of Chemistry and of Forensic Medicine at the London Hospital, has been appointed Scientific Analyst to the Home Office, in cases of poisoning, jointly with Dr. Stevenson, of Guy's Hospital.

At the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel on Monday a number of clergymen, ministers, and philanthropic laymen met in conference, to consider the condition of the unemployed poor of the metropolis.

The *South Wales Daily News* announces that the Queen has knighted Mr. John Jones Jenkins, M.P. for Carmarthen, and ex-Mayor of Swansea, in consideration of the reception accorded to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to Swansea in October last.

The annual report of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the year 1881 has been printed and circulated. In addition to the information which is usually given, the volume this year contains a review of the principal works which have been effected since the establishment of the board, in 1856.

The new line of railway extending the Great Northern Railway system to Leicester was opened for goods traffic on Monday. The line starts at the Belgrave side of Leicester, and joins the Market Harborough and Newark line at Tilton-on-the-Hill.

In the presence of a large assemblage, the members and friends of the 19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles, Lieut.-Colonel Smith Richards, the commanding officer, laid last Saturday evening the foundation-stone of the new headquarters and club of the regiment in Chenies-street.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at or near Billingsgate Market and on board boats lying off that place over 33½ tons of fish as unfit for human food. Of these 25 tons were wet fish and 8 tons shell fish; and of the whole quantity 21 tons came by land and 12 tons by water.

Lord Wharncliffe presided at a meeting held in the Lyceum Theatre on Monday, at which it was resolved to establish a school of dramatic art. Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Kendal, Messrs. Boucicault, Neville, Toole, Sala, Austin, and Routledge, warmly supported the project, which appeals to the public for funds to carry it out.

Mr. Isaac Holden, Liberal, and Mr. Alfred Erskine Gathorne-Hardy, Conservative, were yesterday week nominated as candidates for the representation of the northern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in which there was a vacancy through the murder of Lord F. Cavendish. The polling was appointed to take place on Thursday.

The tenth annual prize-meeting of the Middlesex Rifle Association opened on Tuesday morning at the Government Rifle ranges at Wormwood-scrubbs, and lasted four days. The prizes offered amount to about £1000, of which £750 is in money. All the principal shots of the metropolis entered, and two days were devoted to all comers.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that in the fifth week of April there were 90,483 paupers, of whom 50,361 were indoor and 40,122 outdoor. This is a decrease of 162 as compared with the corresponding week of 1881. On the last day of the fifth week of April 784 vagrants were relieved, of whom 562 were men, 186 women, and 36 children under sixteen years of age.

The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture has prepared for the Government a report on the subject of compensation for farmers' improvements, with special reference to unexhausted manures. In this document, which is intended to back up the Land Bills issued by the Chamber a few months ago, there are embodied the views of upwards of 600 of the leading practical farmers throughout Scotland.

The Duke of St. Albans presided at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday evening at the annual festival in support of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women. His Grace, in proposing the toast of the evening, bore testimony, from his own personal observations, to the value of the work carried on by the institution, and strongly urged its claims to support. The collection amounted to about £1300.

The new edition of that most useful directory, "Collingridge's City Directory," comprises several features well worthy of special attention. The extension of the street section alone gives it a claim to support; and the historical information which it gives respecting the City companies is full of interest. The work is carefully edited, and it is published by Messrs. Collingridge, at the *City Press* Office, Aldersgate-street.

At a special meeting of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday the President read the following letter from the late Lord Frederick Cavendish:—"21, Carlton House-terrace, S.W., May 5, 1882.—Dear Mr. Illingworth,—I shall be happy to subscribe £100 to the Technical School. I shall hope to be able to get to its opening next month, but that must, of course, be very doubtful.—Yours faithfully, F. CAVENDISH."

The fifth anniversary dinner in connection with the City of London Provident Dispensary, at 164, Aldersgate-street, was held on Tuesday evening at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan, R.A. The dispensary, which also embraces a Surgical Appliance Association, was established in 1877, its object being in both branches to benefit the working classes and persons of limited means. The subscriptions amounted to a substantial sum.

The Salvation Army are at present engaged in holding a dedication congress, which began last Saturday, and was continued on Monday and Tuesday, to celebrate the opening of their National Congress Hall and Training Homes at Clapton. Representatives from all parts of the kingdom and from foreign parts were in attendance.

On Monday afternoon the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Whittaker Ellis) distributed the prizes gained by the inmates of the Princess Louise Home, situated at Woodhouse, near Wanstead, which was founded in 1835 by the National Society for the Protection of Young Girls. The Lord Mayor, who had been expected to preside, was unable to be present owing to official engagements in the City.

While Sister Agnes, of the House of Mercy, Clewer, near Windsor, was making arrangements the other day with a cottager's wife at Dedworth for the reception of a little invalid boy who had been brought from London, she was told that the child had fallen into a pond near at hand. Sister Agnes, who is an excellent swimmer, without waiting for assistance, ran to the place, and finding that the boy had disappeared plunged into the water, and, directed by the air-bubbles rising among the duckweed on the surface, fortunately succeeded in rescuing him from being drowned.

Last Saturday the important collection of modern pictures formed by the late Mr. Edward Hermon, M.P., removed from Wyfold Court, Henley-on-Thames, was sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, at their rooms. The disposal of this valuable collection excited much interest in art circles. The sale-room was crowded and the prices ruled high, £10,920 being given for two oil paintings, and the sum realised by the day's sale was over £37,000.—The valuable collection of pictures and Sèvres china and old furniture formed by Colonel Arbuthnot, who has gone abroad, has been sold by the same firm, realising a large sum. The total of the ornamental objects amounted to £10,500, and of the pictures to £14,968.

Mr. J. H. Mapleson writes to the *Times*:—"In your leading article to-day (the 11th inst.) you appear to hint that the 'figure' to be paid to Madame Patti for my forthcoming season in the United States is 'probably imaginary.' I beg to inform you that Madame Adelina Patti is engaged to me for six months, commencing in October next, to sing at least twice a week, for which she is to receive £917 a night. The sum of £9170 has already been placed to her credit at her bankers' in New York as a guarantee for the payment of the last ten nights' services. In addition to this, Madame Patti will have her private Pullman travelling-car, containing drawing and dining rooms, kitchen, and sleeping accommodation for the whole of her servants, as well as two cooks, who will accompany the expedition."

A meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers was held on Tuesday, when the Finance and Improvement Committee, relative to the services of the officers in carrying out the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Act, recommended the following gratuities:—To the engineer, £1000; solicitor, £750; medical officer of health, £450; principal clerk, £200; first assistant clerk, £100; account clerk, £50. These grants were strongly opposed by Mr. Deputy Farrar, who said that the engineer began with a salary of £500 per annum; in 1850 it was raised to £800, in 1853 to £1200, in 1863 to £1500, in 1874 to £2000. In this period he had received £12,900 in addition as gratuities, and had been permitted to act for the Thames Valley drainage, by which he had received £7900. It would be monstrous to vote the sum proposed, as the commission paid handsome salaries. After considerable debate, the report of the committee was carried by a large majority.

There was an evening meeting in Exeter Hall yesterday week in connection with the seventy-eighth anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It appeared from statistics placed before the meeting that the free income of the society for the year ending March 31 last had amounted to £104,837, whilst the sum received for Scriptures sold, both at home and abroad, had been £94,842, making, with £104 received on account of the Dixburgh Fund for Indian Colportage, a total of £199,784. For the year the expenditure had been £190,737. The issues of the society for the same period had been as follows:—From the dépôt at home, 1,509,136; from dépôts abroad, 1,429,409. The total issues of the association from its commencement up to the present amounted to 93,952,993 copies of Bibles, Testaments, and portions thereof. A summary of the work of the society and its operations in various spheres was given by the Rev. Mr. Sharpe.

Yesterday week, about nine o'clock p.m., a white-lead keg, about twelve inches long by six, with a piece of rag, which had been lighted, attached to it, was found in one of the kitchen windows at the Mansion House, in the narrow court between that building and St. Stephen's, Walbrook. The keg contained blasting gunpowder, and an inscription suggesting that the Irish landlords were the chief recipients of the Defence of Property Fund raised at the Mansion House. It is not probable that if the charge had exploded it would have done much mischief to the buildings near which it was placed, but it might have killed a passer-by. The contents of the canister have been analysed and found to consist, for the most part, of common blasting powder, mixed with a substance unknown to the analyst, no trace of nitro-glycerine being perceived. The City authorities have offered £500 reward for information calculated to lead to the discovery of the persons concerned in placing the canister and fuse. Extra precautions are being taken both by the City and Metropolitan police to guard against such attempts.

Both Houses of the Canterbury Convocation met in Dean's-yard, Westminster, on Tuesday week. The Archbishop of Canterbury presented to the Lower House a copy of the bill which it is proposed to bring into Parliament to allow of dealing with such a case as that of the Rev. S. F. Green, of Miles Platting. The bill was afterwards adopted by the Lower House with a request to the Bishops to introduce it into Parliament. In the Upper House the opium trade formed the principal subject of debate. In the Lower House the Rev. Canon Wilkinson moved a *gravamen* relating to the atrocious murders in Ireland, and requesting the Upper House to consider the propriety of endeavouring to set apart a day for national intercession, or of appointing a day for humble supplication. The motion was seconded by Canon Hind Howell, and agreed to. On Thursday the Upper House arranged to discuss the question of advising the clergy in regard to their duty towards the Salvation Army, pursuant to an extensively-signed *gravamen*, brought up from the Lower House. In the Lower House Canon Jeffreys presented a *gravamen* complaining of the interference of the new educational code with school managers, with respect to the limitation of the employment of pupil teachers to twenty-five hours weekly. In the Upper House, yesterday week, a Committee of Bishops was appointed to ascertain the tenets and practices of the Salvation Army, with a view of considering how far it is possible to attach it to the Church, and generally to advise the clergy as to their duty in regard to it. It was decided to sanction a form of prayer to be read during the continuance of the present troubles in Ireland. The Lower House having transacted other business, both Houses were prorogued to July.



DRAGGING THE RIVER LIFFEY, TO SEARCH FOR THE DAGGERS USED IN THE MURDERS.



DUBLIN CAR DRIVERS MEETING IN PHENIX PARK TO DENOUNCE THE MURDERS.



THE SCENE OF THE MURDERS IN PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

## THE FENIAN MURDERS IN DUBLIN.

A second week has passed since the perpetration of that atrocious crime, the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. T. H. Burke; the Chief Secretary, who had landed but a few hours before on the Irish shore, and had scarcely entered upon the duties of his important office; and the Permanent Under-Secretary, whose diligence, for many years past, in the service of Government, had never impaired his attachment, as a thorough Irishman, to the interests of his native country. Both these estimable public servants were innocent, to say the least, of any act or sentiment hostile to the welfare of the Irish nation or people; and it is difficult to conceive how either could personally have given offence to any class or party in Ireland, since the functions of Mr. Burke were non-political, and unconnected with the subject of the agrarian agitation; while Lord F. Cavendish had been sent over with a change of policy, with a mild and lenient aspect of Government, preceded by the release of the Land League popular leaders from their recent detention in prison. It cannot, however, be doubted that neither the Land League, nor any properly Irish party, was at all concerned in procuring or abetting these assassinations; but that they were the dire and detestable work of a conspiracy which is of foreign origin—which exists among the vilest and most desperate known outlaws of the great cities in many States of Europe and America—Nihilists, Anarchists, Communists, Fenians, cherishing one fell spirit of hatred to existing social institutions, and prompted by greed, as well as by envy and wanton malignity, to subvert all law and order by the terrorism

of assassination. The Irish Land agitation has been seized as the latest opportunity for these inhuman practices, which must nevertheless be entirely distinguished from the late agrarian outrages, cruel and murderous as they were, provoked by the unhappy strife between landlords and tenants, and encouraged by the false, iniquitous, and immoral teachings of the Land League. Fenianism, which is a different thing, meant from the beginning no less than treason and murder, and this cruel, dastardly warfare of skulking stabbers and shooters, and exploders of dynamite or bombs contrived to kill unarmed and unsuspecting people. This is the enemy which England and what there is of good in Ireland now have to contend with; and it will soon appear to what extent Irish co-operation is

revealed, is felt by every respectable citizen; and this feeling is shared by other great towns of Ireland. Deputations from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, the Mayors and Corporations of Cork and Belfast, the Dublin Chamber of Commerce; the Senate of the University, that of the Queen's College of Physicians, and other public bodies, have waited on Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, the new Chief Secretary, with loyal addresses which expressed their abhorrence of the hideous crime. In replying to these addresses, one day last week, Earl Spencer, after speaking with great affection of the two victims of murderous malice, who were personal friends of his own, went on to say:—"My first task is to see that every step is taken to trace the criminals who have committed the foul deed. I am sparing no pains to arrive at this end. The universal horror expressed makes me confident that all classes will aid the Government in bringing to justice those enemies to the country. It will be my duty fairly and without flinching to maintain and enforce the law, and thus restore confidence in those parts of the land where the life and liberty of the Queen's subjects have been endangered by the lawless acts of unprincipled men. Against these, and these only, the Government have prepared measures to supplement the power of the ordinary law. We shall, at the same time, endeavour to deal liberally with questions which, like that of arrears of rent, appear to be retarding the restoration of order. I earnestly appeal to all classes of the community, without distinction of creed or politics, to support us in our difficult task. I thank you for the sympathy which you express towards the relatives of my two dear



THE VICEREGAL LODGE, PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

friends. Their grief is profound, but no word of bitterness has fallen from them. My relative, Lady Frederick Cavendish, although bowed down by her irreparable loss, is animated by a spirit so noble that I take this earliest possible opportunity which has presented itself to me of making it known to the Irish nation. In a letter which I received from her two days ago, she says:—‘I should be very glad if there can be any means of letting it be known in Ireland, so as to have some good effect, that I would never grudge the sacrifice of my darling’s life, if only it leads to the putting down of the frightful spirit of evil in the land. He would never have grudged it if he could have hoped that his death would do more than his life. There does seem some hope of this, and you are doing all you can to keep down that most dreadful danger of panic and blind vengeance.’ Let these noble Christian principles be our guide at this moment of trial and anxiety. Let it be known in this country that Englishmen are determined to do justice to Ireland, and to promote her welfare with a devotion equal to, but not surpassing that which has been so tragically cut short. ‘Then from the darkest night may arise a bright day.’ In the delivery of this speech Earl Spencer was deeply affected, and at certain parts of it could scarcely proceed for emotion, which was visibly shared by all present. Mr. Trevelyan also shed tears, and he was not the only one in the room who did so when the touching words of the widowed Lady Frederick Cavendish were read.

The police of Dublin have been chiefly occupied in making inquiries about the car and driver by which the four assassins escaped from Phoenix Park on the evening of Saturday, the 6th inst. It turned off to the left hand, from the main road through the Park, at the Phoenix Monument, taking the road that passes across ‘the Fifteen Acres’ to the Park Gate in the direction of Chapelizod, a hamlet on the banks of the Liffey. The car has been traced as far as Rehobeth-lane off the South Circular Road, whence it may have gone all round the western suburbs of Dublin, outside the park, to re-enter the city on the north side. There are fifteen persons who saw a car with four persons on it driving furiously from the park and along the route which the murderers took, but they differ materially in their description of it and its occupants. Some say the back panel was green and the wheels white; others are positive that the back was red, and the wheels and underneath portion yellow; while another says he is certain the wheels were a peculiar grey. Then again the descriptions of the carman differ. When the parade was made last week none of the witnesses would go so far as to say that a driver suspected, who was before them (though he did not know it), was the man, nor would they say that he was not. The horse and car hired on the day of the assassination have also been inspected by these persons, and here, too, there is a remarkable difference of opinion between them. Most of them say the car is like that which they had seen, but they are not able to agree in identifying the horse. There is, however, an important piece of evidence obtained this week. It is stated that about three o’clock of the afternoon of Saturday, the 6th, four hours before the murder, a man who said he was a licensed carman, and that he was getting his own vehicle repaired, called at a car-owner’s yard and engaged for a few hours an outside car and horse—not an unusual occurrence in Dublin when an accident befalls the car of any of the men engaged in the public carriage service. The proprietor declares that he did not know the individual who hired the car; but he gives a general description of him, which tallies closely with that in the *Police Gazette*. The man stated that he did not require to take cushions, as he had his own at home, and would use them. The car was brought back about half-past eight o’clock. When the driver gave up the vehicle into the custody of the owner it was noticed that the horse was covered with foam, as if it had been very hard driven, and some remarks were made on the subject, but the driver speedily got away. The car has been examined, but there are no marks of blood upon it. It is believed the murderers placed rugs over the seats, so that in the event of any blood dripping from the weapons or their clothes, the stains would not be found on the car. The detectives have a suspicion, amounting almost to a certainty, that they know the man who drove the car which was hired.

On Sunday last, an open-air meeting of Dublin car-owners and car-drivers (of which we give an illustration) was held in the Phoenix Park. About five hundred were present, Mr. Rourke was in the chair, and resolutions were passed unani-

mously, to the effect that they feel, ‘in common with the citizens of Dublin and Irishmen of every shade of religion and politics, intense horror, detestation, and condemnation of the perpetrators of the dark and demoniac crime that was committed in this beautiful park on Saturday week last, and hope that the efforts of the authorities will be soon crowned with success in capturing the assassins and bringing them to justice.’

A party of divers, and of seamen from H.M.S. *Belleisle*, have been dragging and searching the bed of the Liffey, while the strawberry-beds on the river-banks were also searched, in hopes of finding the weapons, if they had been thrown away by the assassins in their flight. Several men have been arrested by the police, in Dublin and in other Irish towns; also at Preston and Southport, in Lancashire; at Glasgow, and at Milford Haven; but no evidence was found of their being concerned in the murders, and they were soon discharged.

The following fuller description of the assassins is now published:—1. About thirty-three years old, stout make, dark complexion, hair, whiskers, and moustache recently clipped, so as to give a bristling appearance, narrow forehead, natural hollow or dirge on bridge of nose; wore a soft jerry hat and dark clothes.—2. About thirty years, sandy hair, whiskers and moustache, brown, faded coat, as if much exposed to sun, soft black jerry hat.—3. About twenty years, small black moustache, no whiskers, soft black hat, and dark clothes.—4. About thirty years, sandy hair and moustache, beard on chin, wore dark clothes and soft black hat. The height cannot be given of any, all being sitting on an outside car, driven by a man between thirty-five and forty years, red, bloated face, with a few days’ growth of beard on, dark or brown coat, supposed frieze, and low, soft black hat. The horse was a bay or chestnut, of good action, and the car had either a dark green or red panel. The men had the appearance of sailors or well to do artisans.’

The Government reward of £10,000, offered for information which shall lead to the conviction of the murderers, is supplemented by a reward of £500 for information leading to the arrest of any persons who may have harboured them, such persons being liable to penal servitude for life.

On Wednesday last, some expectations of an important result were excited by certain intelligence from New York. According to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, great excitement was caused there on Tuesday morning by a rumour that the Dublin assassins were supposed to have sailed for New York on board the steamer *Scythia*, at Queenstown, on Sunday, May 7. It was stated that the examination of the wounds of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke had convinced the police that the deed was committed by Irish Americans. The physicians said the wounds were inflicted with long bowie knives; and it was considered that no Irishman, unless he had been in America, would use a bowie knife at all, and that no one could use it in such a deadly and skilful manner unless familiar with it. It was also stated that all the four murderers wore slouch hats such as are manufactured and worn only in America; and that the cut of their clothes and the way their whiskers were trimmed were decidedly American. The Liverpool police ascertained that four men, two of whom answered closely to the official description, had taken passage on board the *Scythia*. The British Minister at Washington was immediately instructed by the Foreign Office to demand of the American Government the arrest and extradition of the fugitives as soon as they landed. This demand was communicated to the American Government; and the United States marshals at New York were instructed to meet the *Scythia* in the bay, and make a search for the suspected assassins and secure their arrest. The United States marshals were down the bay in a Government steamer awaiting the arrival of the *Scythia* on Tuesday, accompanied by a revenue steamer, with orders to render all necessary aid.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* understands that Mr. John Morley will retire from the editorship of the *Fortnightly Review* in November next.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Monday, it was resolved that, seven years having elapsed since a similar entertainment took place, a ball be given at the Guildhall to the principal Mayors and other municipal authorities of the United Kingdom and their ladies, and that the entertainment take place on Monday, June 19, at a cost not exceeding £2500.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The withdrawal of Quicklime from the Payne Stakes at Newmarket caused general surprise, as, on his running in the Two Thousand Guineas he could not well have been beaten; and a stake worth upwards of £1000 is not to be picked up every day. In his absence, Isabel was made favourite, but could only finish a good third to Little Sister and Executor, who ran a dead-heat. Lord Falmouth’s filly appeared likely to win easily at the distance, but was stopping fast in the last few strides, and Executor just managed to reach her. Still, the form does not look very grand, and neither of them are at all fancied for the Derby. Wild Arab was in great demand for the Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate, but, like many juveniles on the occasion of their first appearance, ran very raw and green, and had to be contented with third place to Maria II. and Minchaha, the latter being second for about the fifth time in succession. On the Thursday, there was an interesting match between Petticoat and Sorellina, in which the former just failed to concede 14lb. Eastern Empress (9st. 5lb.) made very light of her big weight in the Flying Handicap; and old Cradle (9st. 5lb.) began his career in Sir George Chetwynd’s colours by winning a selling race over his favourite five furlongs. The Second Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes produced a grand finish between Hauteur and Minchaha, and it was sheer gameness which gave the former a head victory. Miniature was backed against the field for the Exning Plate, and ought to have won, but, finishing in jady fashion, was just beaten by Father Prout, who is a son of Jolly Friar, a horse that was never trained owing to an accident, but has been lucky in securing a good deal of patronage from breeders.

There is not likely to be a very large field for the Derby, which will be decided next Wednesday, and the following may be found a tolerably correct list of the starters and jockeys:—Bruce (Morden), Shotover (Cannon), Quicklime (C. Wood), Pursebearer (J. Osborne), Marden (Wyatt), Gerald (F. Webb), Dutch Oven (Archer), Fenelon (Watts), Executor (Goater), Gareth (Lemaire), Berwick (Rossiter), Comte Alfred (Loates), Laureate (Fordham), and Southampton (Wainwright). Several of the ragged division are sure to swell the field, but only the fourteen we have enumerated can be counted upon with any degree of certainty. The unlucky accident which happened to Kingdom last week will probably prevent a much-fancied candidate from taking part in the race, and everything really seems plain sailing for Bruce, who, however, even now, is scarcely so good a favourite as he ought to be. We doubt if Shotover is a genuine stayer, and Quicklime and Pursebearer may prove the most dangerous opponents to Mr. Rymill’s unbeaten colt. It will be very interesting to see St. Marguerite, Shotover, and Nellie, who ran such a close finish for the One Thousand, fight their battle over again in the Oaks; but, on last year’s form, Geheimniss should prove too good for any of the trio.

Last Friday week the famous Adventurer died very suddenly at the Sheffield-lane Paddocks. As a racehorse he was never quite first class; but he soon earned the highest honours at the stud, and year after year his name has been very high up on the list of winning sires. Perhaps little Wheel of Fortune was the very best of his numerous offspring; and he can also lay claim to such good performers as Pretender, Apology, Aventuriere, Ruperra, Glen Arthur, Bal Gal, and ‘lesser lights.’

Though the cricket season is supposed to begin on May Day, or even a little earlier, nothing much was done until Monday last, when three great matches were started simultaneously. At the time of writing, only one of these is finished—that between the M.C.C. and Ground and Lancashire, in which the champion county suffered defeat by eight wickets. This result was mainly due to the fine batting of Barnes (119) and the very effective bowling of Flowers. Mr. Porter (57) was the top scorer for Lancashire, as Mr. Hornby did not ‘come off’ in either innings, but before long he will doubtless show in his old form again. The Australians v. Oxford University was chiefly remarkable for the batting of Mr. Massie, who played a magnificent innings of 206. We shall revert to this match next week.

The meeting of tricyclists, postponed from the 29th ult. in consequence of the severe storm and rain, came off on Saturday last, in the most satisfactory manner, the weather being charming, whilst the muster was largely in excess of the most sanguine expectations. The total present was about 500, and in this number there were twenty-eight ladies on sociables, and one little girl.

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## THE LATE PRINCESS WILHELM OF WURTEMBERG.

The family of her Royal Highness Princess Helen, Duchess of Albany, in the very week of her happy marriage at Windsor, suffered a sad bereavement, which suddenly interrupted the sojourn of her parents in England, compelling them to depart hence for Germany on the third day after the Royal Wedding. Princess Wilhelm of Wurtemberg, an elder sister of the Duchess of Albany, died from the effects of childbirth, at Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart, on Sunday, the 30th ult., and most unexpectedly, as she had been considered to be in a favourable condition on the Saturday evening. She was Princess Marie, one of the daughters of Prince George Victor, reigning Sovereign of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and of his wife, Princess Helen Wilhelmina Henrietta, whose position and connections in Germany, and those of the small territory ruled by his Serene Highness, were recently described in this Journal. The other married sisters are espoused, respectively, to the Hereditary Prince (Crown Prince) of Bentheim, to the King of the Netherlands, and lastly to his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany; one sister, Princess Sophia, died unmarried at Torquay; and the remaining sister, Princess Elizabeth, is not yet of age. Princess Georgina Henrietta Marie, whose death is now mourned, was born on May 23, 1857, and in 1877 married Prince Wilhelm, nephew to the King of Wurtemberg, and heir-presumptive to the Crown, being the son of the King's sister, Catherine, who married a cousin, Prince Friedrich of Wurtemberg. The King and Queen of Wurtemberg have no children.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Molsberger and Christmann, of Arolsen, Waldeck.

## OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

## THEIR NESTS.

In the flowery month of May, when every passing shower leaves the fresh green lanes and woodlands fresher still and greener than before, so full of rapture is the singing of the birds and so infinitely tender are their varied warblings—we can readily believe that "all this waste of music is the voice of love." The nesting season is in full swing. A few, indeed, of our resident birds have not only built their nests and laid their eggs, but are tending with patient care their young ones. Most of our feathered friends, however, especially the migratory birds, wait until vegetation is sufficiently dense to hide from too curious eyes their small abodes of love. May is the great month for nests. Not only is vegetation rapidly thickening, but the last of our summer birds of passage have now arrived.

What infinite variety there is in the nests of birds!—in the style of building, as well as in the sites chosen. What wonderfully snug little edifices they are, most of them, and how skilful the workmanship of the architects, who in their own sweet simple fashion are miners, masons, carpenters, weavers, and basket-makers!

Of the mining birds, or burrowers, one of the best-known in this country is the delicate little sand-martin. Soon after their arrival in April, we find them in large colonies hard at work in quarries and sand-pits, and on the banks or escarpments facing a river, boring with their tiny bills the galleries, or tunnels, that are to serve as their summer residences. These tunnels, which average about two feet and a half in length, invariably slope gently upward, to allow for drainage. A little loose straw, with some feathers, at the farthest extremity of the gallery, is all the nest they make. Another miner, whose haunts are where limpid streams steal murmuringly through sequestered woody banks, is the resplendent kingfisher. This solitary bird, whose unsocial habits of life differ as much from the sand-martins as does his iridescent plumage from their sober brown and white, is said sometimes to save himself the trouble of burrowing by usurping the hole of a water-shrew or of a water-rat.

Among the mason-birds—those which use mortar for their nests—the swallow and the house-martin are the most familiar. Very interesting it is to watch the latter at work on the walls



THE LATE PRINCESS WILHELM OF WURTEMBERG,  
SISTER TO THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

of our houses and above our bed-room windows. How careful the small architects are not to build too much at a time, and so bring down the nest by its own weight before the mortar is sufficiently hardened. The shell of their little tenement is formed of earth, tempered and wrought together by tiny bits of straw or grass, layer by layer, about half an inch a day. In ten or a dozen days their mud or clay built home is ready for them—a hemispheric nest, with a small aperture or door towards the top, and lined inside with feathers. The nuthatch—a far rarer bird than the beautiful house-martin, or window-swallow as it is often called—is also a mason. It is an inhabitant of the woods, building its nest in the hole of a tree. And the two best-known of our song-birds, the thrush and the blackbird, are to a certain extent masons, living as they do the inside of their twig-encircled nests with a kind of mortar: the blackbird uses mud, and spreads it in a much thicker layer than the thrush—the dried mud being covered with very fine grass.

The little nuthatch, in addition to being a mason, is partly a carpenter; for, when it cannot find a convenient hole in a tree, it will look out for some worm-eaten part of the trunk, and hew out for itself an excavation with its bill. And the woodpecker, of which the green and the spotted varieties are the commonest in our country, not only bores into the bark of trees in search of insects, but chisels out holes for its rough and rather uncomfortable-looking nest—crumbled wood-dust being all that the eggs are laid upon. The wryneck, too, makes its rough nest of decayed wood-dust, and the gaily-dressed tomtit and the little marsh-tit their snugger moss-dwelling, in the holes of trees.

But the nest of the sprightly tomtit is a slovenly contrivance compared with that of the long-tailed tit, whose

wonderful little domicile is, perhaps, the most beautiful of all the beautiful little homes found in hedge, bush, or tree; and it is there, among the twigs and branches of shrubs and trees, that the most exquisite workmanship is displayed in the nests of birds. The nest of the long-tailed tit is domed, with a tiny hole for ingress and egress: its outer walls are made chiefly of the greenest moss, and inside it is lined with a mass of softest down—the delicate structure taking the little owners quite a fortnight to build.

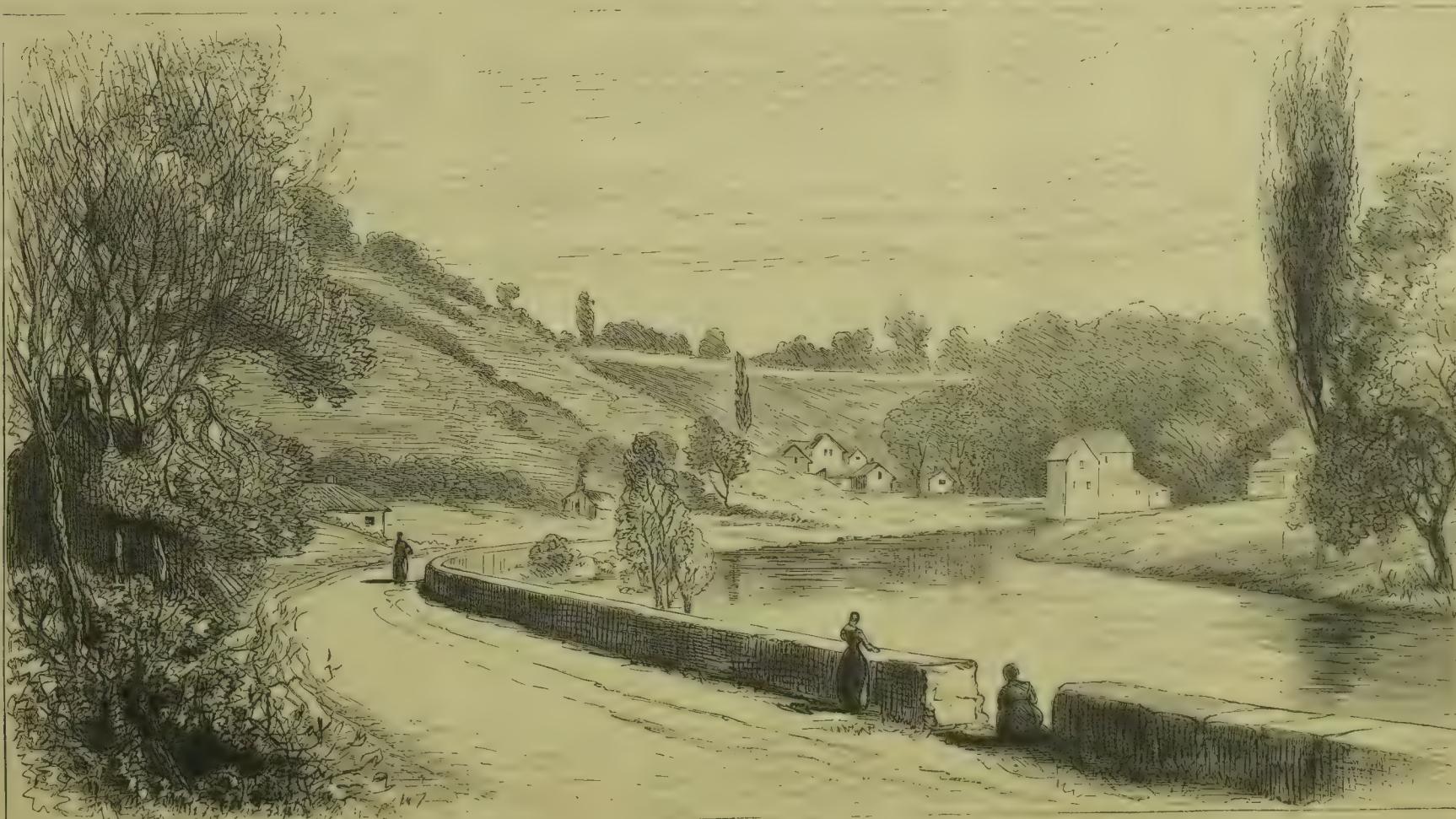
Almost rivalling, in beauty of construction, the hollow ball of the long-tailed tit, are the exquisitely neat and compact little nests of the chaffinch and the goldfinch. The gay and merry chaffinch, conscious, perhaps, of its attractive plumage, assimilates as much as possible the outer colouring of its nest to the surroundings. The nest is built either in a tree-fork or in a bush or hedge, its outer framework being constructed of tree moss and lichens, next which comes a layer, beautifully woven together, of wool, moss, grass, and, perhaps, the threads of a spider's web, then a lining of closely woven hair, and lastly a bed of down. Quite as beautiful, and very similar in its appearance and mode of structure, is the nest of the goldfinch; but the goldfinch's is shallower, the outside mosses are more deeply woven into the walls, and, instead of being placed, like that of the chaffinch, in the fork of a bough, is generally near the end of a horizontal branch. The greenfinch's, too, is a very pretty nest, and so is the linnet's; indeed, all the finches are remarkably neat and dexterous in their workmanship. The linnet and the greenfinch have a basket-work of roots and small twigs surrounding the moss, wool, and hair with which they build the interior.

And what a charming bower Jenny Wren builds for herself!—often little else than a mass of green moss, with a smooth bed of the finer sort for a lining. But how skilfully the great pile of moss—it seems *such* a pile for so tiny a builder—is woven into the compact and shapely-domed edifice—often painfully noticeable, in spite of all her efforts at concealment, on the mossy banks and in the tangled brakes she loves so dearly. But who would touch her pretty nest, or pry too closely into her secrets?—sweet bird, she easily betrays her nesting site, for all the time the birds are building they are singing. And could anything be more exquisitely neat and lovely than the round mossy nest, domed like the wren's, or that still more diminutive bird—the smallest indeed of all our British birds—the goldcrest? The nest of this tiny creature is most frequently found suspended to the drooping end of a fir-bough.

Most of the warblers—the nightingale, for example—build somewhat untidy homes for themselves; untidy, that is to say, compared with some of the paragons of beauty above mentioned. Basket-making is the art they most excel in. The deep nest of the reed-warbler is so cleverly built into the three or four reeds which support it that, however the winds may blow, even when the reeds are bent so as nearly to touch the water, the nest is perfectly secure. Of the basket-making birds, the nests of the jay, missel-thrush, and bullfinch are fair specimens.

W. OAK RUND.

A special concert was given at the Royal Victoria Hall on Monday evening in aid of the Church of England temperance demonstrations, which are given there every Friday evening. There was an evening concert on Wednesday in aid of the "Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home," given by Clement Hoey, Esq., under the immediate patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, Princess Christian, Princess Frederica of Hanover, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and numerous patronesses. The Thursday ballad concert was given by Miss Florence Waud. The last ballad concert given this season by the Popular Ballad Concert Committee, at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell, takes place this (Saturday) evening. The concert has been arranged by, and will be given under the direction of, Mr. G. F. Bambridge. Miss Hope Glenn and other well-known vocalists and instrumentalists will take part in it.



CHAPELIZOD, NEAR PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

THE PARIS SALON.  
SECOND NOTICE.

Many of the pictures which are regarded as the successes of this year's Salon have been painted entirely out of doors; and the general tendency of French landscape art, it will be observed, is towards this open-air effect. To the eye, hitherto accustomed to mere studio-manufacture, pictures of this stamp have at first glance a pale, washed-out effect; but the moment it has become familiarised with the light colour-scheme of the artist whose studio-ceiling is the open sky, its truth to nature becomes at once a conviction.

The leading apostles of this new school, which has been growing in strength and in numbers during the last four or five years, have for their watchword, light and breadth, with such loyalty to foreground details as may be characterised as being suggestive rather than prosaically realistic, and the drawing of grasses, flowers, and shrubs as being rather felt than expressed.

Bastien-Lepage, a recognised chief in this style, whose "Joan of Arc" of two seasons back was followed last year by his no less famous "Mendicant," which Londoners were so much charmed with in the French Gallery, is no less adequately represented this year by "Le Père Jacques" (127), an old man in a dark jacket, stooping with a bundle of sticks on his shoulders while his little companion, in pale-blue frock, gathers some of the wild flowers which grow in the glade. In the same open-air manner P. E. Mangeant has attempted to render "The Return of the Prodigal Son." We see him kneeling in the foreground with his back to us, nearly naked, while the old father, midway between us and the distant homestead, approaches, followed by his dog. Under such circumstances we should have imagined the dog would have preceded his master. The picture is chiefly remarkable for the quaintness of its treatment. A more satisfactory exponent of the school is L. B. Harrison, of Philadelphia, whose girl raking up the brown "November" leaves (1304) has been bought by the French Government. His other contribution of girls in white plucking the field-flowers as they return from their "First Communion" (1305) is very bright and cheerful. His brother, who has also two pictures, is, in the matter of quality, a little less pronounced.

One who also works face to face with nature, who is rather stimulated than biased by such men as Pelouse and Bastien-Lepage, is M. Jameson, whose "Sardine Washers" (1402), coming across the sands with their baskets is specially pleasing, not only from the comely aspect of the foremost girl, but from the simple way in which all the figures blend with the landscape. This same blending is peculiarly characteristic of the school. It is true Victor Binet has given us a great green hill-side, with a slight break in his grey sky, without any figures at all; but other men, equally conspicuous, distinguish themselves by the happy manner alluded to.

The girl, for example, under the apple-tree watching two geese (1309), by L. Welden-Hawkins, of Stuttgart, in which the drawing of the reeds in the immediate foreground is so beautifully felt, and his "Le Lavoir de Grès" (1308) deserve a medal; and still more emphatically, perhaps, would we predicate this in the case of the two pictures painted by William Stott, of Oldham. In the one called "The Ferryman" (249) we see two little peasant girls in pale blue—a colour very much affected by the school, but at the same time in perfect accordance with the costume of the country—watching on the hither side of the river the starting of the ferry-boat, which is dimly seen under the farther bank, the quiet glow beyond the cottage tops betokening the approach of evening. The other picture (2497)—boys bathing from a boat in a sedgy stream, which in one corner gives back vividly the blue of heaven—is a work that ought to command the very highest honours of the Salon. In the "Rêverie" (2025) of Franck O'Meara the artist shows a graceful lady meditating on the banks of a lake over which a full autumn moon is rising. Here the artist partly fails, because he has ignored the canons of the school and attempted the ideal instead of evolving it in a natural way from the simply real. There is no pathos like bald, plain fact. As a successful example of how simple nature, when judiciously treated, may be suggestive of the ideal, we would point to Raphael Collin's "Idylle" (618)—two lovers under an apple-tree. W. A. Coffin, whose portrait is on the line. C. H. Davis, Robert Hinckley, and D. R. Knight are all of the United States.

White, which in anything like quantity or mass is always so difficult to treat in a composition, has been brilliantly bent to his purpose by Hugo Salomon in his procession of "Picardy Girls Going to their First Communion" (2392). They are accompanied by a sister and headed by a lady in black, which he has cunningly prevented from becoming a spot. But white on white is still more difficult, and several artists have essayed the feat triumphantly. We would point to the small picture of the young man rowing his sweetheart (2575) as an example. The whole thing is in various shades of white, and it is astonishing how he has differentiated the values. The picture is in a sunk frame of deep blue velvet, and the effect is simply charming. In the matter of frames the Salon gives much more liberty than our Academy, and the result is that the individuality of the artist has much greater play. The painter of this is Jan Van Beers, to whom we owe "The Siren," a young lady coming down the steps of a jetty to the cutter's gig waiting below, and which created such admiration in last year's Salon, and occupies so prominent a position in the present Royal Academy.

But to show that the Salon is not immaculate, although its administration is entirely in the hands of artists, this same Van Beers, whose picture just mentioned is deservedly on the line, sent another work, a small miniature of a lady in pale blue, which he calls "Lily" (2576); and will it be believed that this exquisite little work—for Van Beers is a master—is hung ten feet high, and cannot be seen without the aid of a magnifier? The story goes that in a fit of pardonable anger he rubbed the glass of the picture all over with black, and by so doing incurred the grave displeasure of the authorities. Another fine example of the masterly treatment of masses of white will be found in the "Dancing Girl" (625), of Leon Comerre, a pupil of Cabanel.

Walter Ullmann's "Autumn Day" (2563), is one of the noticeable landscapes of the exhibition, the two lovers as well as the scene itself, reminding us a little of our own George Boughton; and so is the low, vivid sunset on the edge of a lonely moor (1752), by Paul Malivoire. We have marked for special approval also a very small picture of a girl resting by a stream (1993), where she has been cutting sedges, by Mdlle. Bertha Newcombe; and a large canvas of a wide glen silvery with the "Dew of Autumn" (2379). The author is Henri Saintin. He and Segé, Loir, Hareux, and their fellows, may well be left to represent French landscape art, while English may be fully trusted to such men as we have mentioned, adding the names of Thompson, Waterlow, and Reid.

Most of the pictures thus far commended belong more or less to the school we have described at the beginning of this article; but there is an extreme section of it who are "impressionists" pure and simple, and its prophet is Edouard Manet. His barmaid, in blue, surrounded by glasses and champagne

bottles, standing ready to serve you in front of a looking glass, in which not only is her own back reflected, but the whole crowd of the frequenters of the Folies Bergères (1753), looks at first sight most painty, bewildering, and rough; but at the proper distance it comes fairly well together. The barmaid is lifesize. There is much in a name; and were not this artist called an *impressionist*, I am doubtful if he would have a place on the line. With his other contribution, a portrait, we are altogether pleased.

No less extravagant in handling is the great gipsy picture of John S. Sargent, only it is the handling of a man of a much loftier artistic temperament, who has shown, too, by his portrait of a lady in a black dress holding out a white rose (2398) that he can tame at will the bravura of his brush, and give it the most finished guidance in every turn. This, indeed, is one of the portraits of the exhibition, and takes rank with the magnificent "Lady Dalhousie" (483) of Carolus Duran. The latter stands her height in a dress of rich tawny orange colour, holding a bouquet in one hand, and some loose flower leaves in the other, and behind is a great piece of drapery of deep red. There is nothing more telling and brilliant in the way of portraiture in the whole exhibition. This artist's "Entombment of Christ" (482) is also a very powerful work, and suggestive of an old master, if that means praise.

In the Salon Carré at the end of the galleries to the left, as one enters, is one of those great sombre canvases which one scarcely knows whether to admire or not. It is called "Ines de Castro," 1578, and is, from its subject, like several other pictures in the exhibition, somewhat repellent. Don Pedro, son of Alphonso the Fourth of Portugal, loved and married secretly the beautiful Ines de Castro; but, at the instigation of his courtiers, the King had her assassinated. But when Don Pedro came to the throne, he had her exhumed, and, attiring her in all the insignia of Royalty, he placed her on the throne, and compelled his courtiers to do her obeisance and hail her as their Queen. This is the act the painter has represented, and not without a certain grim dramatic power; but one can scarcely give one's suffrages to a subject whose central figure is a corpse, royally bedizened.

In the same room with Ines de Castro is a remarkably clever work, in two compartments, called "Irreconcilables" (2075), by Fernand Pelez. In one compartment stands a little patrician, richly dight, against a golden background, characteristically holding in his hand a whip; while in the other, against a grey background, we see a tattered little street Arab, grimy and defiant. Murillo never painted a truer ragamuffin than this. In the same room is a very delicately-treated "Virgin" (2449), by A. Séon, a pupil of Puvis de Chavannes. Attired in pale blue, she sits against a curtain of a darker shade of the same colour, while the infant Christ stands at her side, and she contemplates thoughtfully the little St. John, who, seated on the floor, holds up a toy cross. Louis Matout, in his big picture of Christ (1803), has rather misread the text. It was not half-grown lads, but little children, whom Our Saviour blessed, and said "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

The great square room at the other end is adorned with the biggest canvas in the exhibition. It is divided; one compartment representing Sacred Music, showing a rapt girl playing an organ, to which angels sing, and the other a group of nude nymphs dallying on the steps of a bath, the foremost figure lying her full length, as if about to tumble lazily into the water; while aloft, immediately under a great brazen sphinx, a male figure plays on a long flute. This grand diptych is by G. Dubufe, and, from the architectural background in both compartments, it is doubtless intended for some large hall. It is brilliantly drawn and painted.

In the same room is a marvellously spirited picture of a "Horse Market in Poland" (371), by the famous artist Joseph Brandt, showing a gathering of semi-Oriental-looking tents, with clouds of dust, and with groups of horses as wild and intractable as that to which Mazeppa was tied. Poland is well represented in the exhibition, and the names of Szyndler, Svedomsky, Sredomsky, Chelmonski, Bakalowicz, are to be mentioned as men honouring at once art and their country. The Bohemian artist, Brozik, flanks the American Bridgeman's magnificent "Roumanian Dame" (390), with two historic canvases of a high order. Among other works in this room claiming special notice at the hands of the visitor, not only on its own merits, but because it represents a class of works peculiarly French, is the "Old Garden Paling" (249), of Gustave Bienvénu, in front of which we behold a magnificent growth of rhododendrons and other large flowers. A bit of old paling is nothing in itself, but it becomes wonderfully sublimed when treated by a real artist. In like manner, René Gonse makes a magnificent composition out of a few roses, irises, a great vase, and a piece of tapestry (1205). Here is a good picture made out of white and lilac coloured flowers and a bundle of asparagus (2535), by Gabriel Thurner, and there "Le cellier du père Jacquemin" (2525) is glorified into a salon by the way in which C. A. Thomas has set forth the prawns and mussels with which it is stored. Of compositions in armour, jewellery, gold and silver plate, and all matters of bric-à-brac, there are many fine, and some noble examples.

But our space is already more than occupied, and such artists as Courtois, with his "Bayadère" (674); Albert Maignan, with his "Sleep of Fra Angelico" (1738), with the Angel painting on his work; the Benners, Reginald Bottomley, with whose "Maternity" we were much pleased, the Flandrins, the Fleurus; and Jean Paul Laurens, with his powerfully painted "Last Moments of the Emperor Maximilian"; and a host of others, must be left unnoticed.

In the sculpture garden, the place of honour occupied by Lord Ronald Gower's monument to Shakespeare last season is this year filled by Ernest Louis Barrias with a grand heroic group commemorative of the "Defence of St. Quentin" (4083). The figure of civil France with the spinning-wheel behind her, standing her height, fronting the foe, with her protecting arm unrod a falling soldier, is conceived and carried out in the noblest spirit. Nor is a similar group by Antony Mercié (4650), in which the allegorical female figure clutches a dead soldier by the waist, while she holds aloft his rifle, much behind it in spirit.

This intense patriotic feeling, invariably identified with revolution, is as patent this year as ever, both in the department of sculpture and of painting, and several of the works bought by Government commemorate revolutionary incidents. There are no fewer than four colossal statues of "Camille-Desmoulins" giving the signal of liberty in the Palais-Royal in 1789, and each has its merits, although we have no space here to differentiate them.

In portraiture the bronze busts of Paul Baudry, by Paul Dubois (4324), and the red-clay bust of Saint-Marceaux (4834), we choose out among the many as representative works; while in the region of the imaginative, Alexander Falguière's "Diana," who has just let her arrow go, as one can see by the bone and muscle modelling of the back as well as the play of the fingers, and is in the act of looking towards her quarry, with a supreme curl of the lip, may well represent what France can do in purely creative art. The blending in this figure of the realistic and the ideal, if the term may be allowed, at once attracts the attention, and calls forth the admiration of every appreciative beholder. J. F. R.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## HISTORY OF CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS.

Dr. Edward B. Tylor, F.R.S., in his fourth and concluding lecture, given on Tuesday, the 9th inst., considered the rather abstruse problem of discovering the means, ideas, and institutions in early growth, from remains of higher culture. He referred to the evident rise of the Hottentots in civilisation, of which the names given by them to the numerals was adduced as an example. As an instance of degradation, the belief of the South Sea Islanders that there are a number of skies one above another was traced up through the notion of there being several heavens, current in India and Greece, derived originally from the Babylonian astronomy. Reference was then made to the piece of wood which produces a loud whizzing sound when whirled rapidly in the air employed by the native Australians to warn away women and children when they were about to engage in their sacred mysteries, such as the initiation of a boy into the rights of manhood. This custom also existed in the ceremonies of the worship of Dionysos or Bacchus. Comments were then made on the early conceptions of nature, the personification of the various powers, such as the sun and wind, and the imputation to them of human passions which were to be gratified or appeased. The ancient tradition of the Cimbri fighting with the tides of the sea was commented on, and allusion was made to the expression in Hamlet "To take arms against a sea of troubles." Remarks were then made on the doctrine of animism, that the soul is the only cause of life, and may go in and out of the body, and also on the belief of the natives of British Guiana that there is no difference between dreams and realities.

## THE ALKALINE METALS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., devoted his fourth lecture, given on Thursday, the 11th inst., to experimental illustrations of the production and properties of the first of a series of groups of the metals, which included potassium, sodium, lithium, rubidium, and caesium; first obtained from their salts by electrolysis, or the powerful decomposing agency of the Voltaic battery, which no compound can resist. Some of them may be also obtained by amalgamation; but are then liable to be alloyed with mercury. Sodium was obtained in large quantities by reduction by means of carbon and chalk, by Deville, when required by him as an agent in the production of aluminium. These metals are very light, easily fusible, malleable, and silvery white in colour. From their great oxidisability (taking fire on contact with moisture) potassium and sodium are kept in naphtha and lithium in rock oil. Their specific heat and atomic weights conform to the law proposed by Mendelejeff. The coloured flames of some of them were shown; that of lithium, under certain conditions, being intensely crimson. A combination of potassium and sodium forms the only alloy litherto known to be liquid at ordinary temperatures. The solution of potassium in the gas ammonia in the Voltaic arc producing a dark blue liquid was a very remarkable experiment. The vapours of potassium and sodium were described as resembling iodine in some respects. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to illustrations of the spectra of the alkaline metals, pieces of them being fused and vapourised in the electric furnace formed by magnesia in the Voltaic arc, the production and absorption of the bright yellow band by sodium being specially considered.

## RELATIVE VALUE OF DIFFERENT MODES OF LIGHTING.

Mr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S., Lee's Reader in Chemistry at Oxford, one of the Metropolitan Gas Referees, gave the discourse at the evening meeting on the 12th instant. He began by commenting on the merits of different kinds of candles and lamps, of which fine specimens were exhibited. Taking the cost of the light of twenty-five sperm candles at 9·43d. per hour, Mr. Harcourt stated that the cost for the same amount of light would be, by Palmite candles, 3·73d.; stearine candles, 5·3d.; composites, 4·02d.; Duplex lamps, burning Alexandra oil, 0·48d.; Simplex, 0·53d.; Silber's, 0·49d.; Moderator (Colza oil), 1·33d. Gas-burners: London Argand, 0·28d.; Silber's, 0·27d.; Sugg's, 0·26d.; Siemen's, 0·19d. The Parliamentary standard light of one sperm candle, six to the pound, varying according to the material and diameter, Mr. Harcourt devised a fixed standard by a mixture of paraffin, &c., which he exhibited. After explaining various modes of estimating and comparing the degrees of light given by different materials invented by Rumford, Bunsen, and others, he illustrated his own photometric method. The loss of light by the use of opal shades was estimated at about 27 per cent, and that by ground-glass shades at 14·7 per cent. The principle of Professor Faraday's gas-burner, in which the products of combustion are conveyed away, and that of other new burners, was explained and illustrated. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to experimental illustrations of the methods employed in the production of the electric light, by the Voltaic battery and by magneto-electric and dynamo machines; and the principles involved in the construction of the incandescent lamps of Swan and Edison were explained. The methods suggested by Professor Ayrton for estimating the value of electric light by calculating the amount of energy obtained by horse-power were explained and illustrated.

## HISTORY OF THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS.

Mr. Frederick Pollock, M.A., LL.D., gave his fourth and concluding lecture on Saturday last, the 13th inst. He began with remarks on the great development of political science in the present century, specially relating to the theories of the State, of constitution and government, of legislative and positive law, and the State in its external relations. He then discussed the doctrines of Bentham, the father of systematic legislation, who, in his "Fragment on Government," defines political society as habitual obedience to certain governors. Law is equal to the command of the Sovereign, whose duty it is to make laws. The power of the State is to be guided by utility, "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." Bentham's power was great in ethics. In the works of Austin we have a complete separation of the theory of Sovereignty from the ethics of politics, and the pure science of positive law. Remarks were then made on efficient practical power in certain constitutions; such as corporate sovereignties, single assemblies, majorities, combined assemblies, and the British Constitution. At the present time the House of Commons is practically supreme. The Continental school was described as not totally opposed to the English, being ethical and historical, and not more dogmatic. Some writers of the historical and philosophical schools were then considered, including Coleridge, Bluntschli, Comte, and Spencer. In regard to the question of the limits of the State, reference was made to the doctrines of Wilhelm von Humboldt, who at first opposed education by the State, and adopted by J. Stuart Mill and others, termed minimizers—a doctrine termed by Huxley "administrative nihilism." In regard to this question, Mr. Pollock went back to Aristotle. The "minimizers" assert that the State is founded merely for protection. Aristotle asserts that it exists, not only that men may live, but live well. Huxley says "Government is the corporate reason of the community."

## THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

## SECOND NOTICE.

The *Cornhill's* new serials, "Damocles" and "No New Thing," continue in the same style as they were commenced. They are both fair pictures of not over-interesting social conditions; with real graphic power which would have been better bestowed on more attractive subjects. The portrait of the worthless Marescalchi, in "No New Thing," is singularly lifelike, but the effect is unpleasing. "The Foreigner at Home" is a Scotchman in England, who seems disposed to subscribe to the first clause only of his traditional countryman's verdict on the English—"They haen na muckle sense, but they're an unco braw people to live amang." "The Couvent of Monte Olivet" is one of Mrs. Symonds's picturesque sketches of Italy. It is probably owing to the writer's absence from England that the name of the Sienese artist Razzi is regularly printed Bazzi. Mr. Proctor criticises Dr. Siemens's theory of solar energy, which Mr. Karl Blind illustrates in another department by resolving the Nibelung epic into a solar myth.

The most interesting paper in *Fraser* is Mr. Ashcroft Noble's summary of the contents of the Pre-Raphaelite magazine, *The Germ*, which only lived through four numbers, but will always remain a landmark in intellectual history as the signal of "a new departure" in art and literature. The extreme scarcity of the periodical renders Mr. Noble's impartial and discriminating analysis particularly acceptable. Out of the fulness of his knowledge of the period of Charles I., Mr. S. R. Gardiner easily convicts the author of "John Inglesant" of several inaccuracies; but he does not show that the romance is unfaithful to the spirit of the age delineated. "The Lady Maud" is continued with its usual spirit, and Miss Betham-Edwards's pleasant novelette concluded. The most attractive of the other papers are a narrative of a visit to the Queen of Burmah, and Mr. Dennis's genial chat on Charles Lamb and his circle, apropos of Mr. Ainger's recent volume.

The *Fortnightly* opens with a thoughtful paper, by Mr. Leadam, on the expediency of introducing substitutes for trial by jury into Ireland. The writer's conclusion, supported by an array of citations from evidence given on previous occasions, is in favour of ordinary juries under special commissions. He seems to forget, however, that the qualification of jurymen has been seriously lowered since the periods to which his quotations refer. Prince Kropotkin's defence of the Russian revolutionary party is not unsuccessful in arousing sympathy for the youths and maidens who have devoted themselves to the propagation of Nihilism, but at the same time affords an apology for the repressive measures which, as he asserts, have driven them to acts of violence. According to his own showing, the creed which they claimed the liberty of preaching was a Socialism which the Russian Government could not be expected to tolerate. Signor Gallenga gives an interesting account of the present political condition of Finland, the only part of the Russian empire in the enjoyment of a Constitution, which, unfortunately, the bad understanding between the Finnish and the Swedish inhabitants places in peril. Mr. Myers's review of the character of Marcus Aurelius is elegant and discriminating.

The *Contemporary Review* has two articles on Ireland—one by Professor Goldwin Smith, the other by Mr. N. W. A. Holmes—both, in differing language, urging strong measures; but the former is for coercion, the latter for the expropriation of the landlords on favourable terms. Mr. Freeman denounces the proceedings of the Austrians in Bosnia with his usual acrimony. Mr. Gundry contributes a somewhat rose-coloured account of the prospects of the North Borneo Company. The other papers include an erudite article on the Cabiri of Samothrace, by Mr. Stuart Glennie; an eloquent appeal from "Vernon Lee" to evolutionists to give up vivisection as hostile to the evolution of morality; and obituary notices of the late Professor Green, by Mr. Nettleship and Professor Bryce.

The contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* are varied and entertaining. Mr. Boyle leads off with a Malay tale, exciting but not easily followed, of a native who incurs the vengeance of a Chinese secret society by concealing a diamond. Mr. Wedmore's "rare book" is the *editio princeps* of Wordsworth's *Lyrical Ballads*, the history of which is very agreeably told. "In the Kingdom of Kerry" is equal to any other of the *Hon. Miss Lawless's* charming Irish papers. "Furred and Feathered Foes" contains some extraordinary particulars of the mischief wrought by rabbits and similar pests at the antipodes. "The Cat and its Folk-Lore" is full of the most quaint and curious illustrations of popular superstition.

*Belgravia* is very lively and entertaining with the continuation of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men;" a capital burlesque account of a revolution in a petty Central American State, and the loan which resulted therefrom; "John Wilkes at Brighton," and a descriptive sketch of Wharfedale by Mrs. Macquoid. Mr. Prece's valuable papers on electric lighting are continued in *Time*, and there is a full analysis of Rossetti's poetry from the pen of Mr. G. Barnett Smith. A contributor to the *Burlington* takes a highly encouraging view of the prospects of the Jewish race, and well he may, since he estimates their present number at *seven hundred thousand millions*! Mrs. Riddell's magazine, which begins a new volume this month, comes out in a new form. Its title of "Home" is changed to that of "St. Bride's, a Magazine for the City and the West-End"—the change being doubtless suggested by its place of publication; and its price is now One Shilling. Mrs. Riddell has obtained the aid of some new writers of note, and will herself shortly contribute to it papers on that old London she knows so well.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin are continually bringing out new and (it is almost needless to say) good productions. This month they issue the first part of the Illustrated Book of Canaries and Cage-Birds and the first part of an Illustrated Bible, with coloured plates. The various periodicals issued by this firm include—The Magazine of Art, Picturesque Europe, the Family Magazine, Universal History, Gleanings from Popular Authors, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, and Royal Shakespeare.

Among the Fashion Books are—La Saison, Le Monde Elegant, Le Moniteur de la Mode, World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Le Follet, Ladies' Treasury, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal and Household Journal, Young Ladies' Journal, and Dictionary of Needlework.

Other magazines and serial publications received are:—Army and Navy Magazine, Sanitary Record, the Squire, Journal of Forestry, St. James's, Churchman, Across Country, Aunt Judy's Magazine, Art and Letters, Men of Mark, Pathways of Palestine, St. Nicholas, Irish Monthly, Universal Instructor, Month, Science Gossip, Argosy, Good Words, Leisure Hour (containing the Autobiography, hitherto unpublished, of William Jackson, of Exeter, the well-known musician), Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Antiquary, Bibliographer; and monthly parts of Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, Household Words, Harper's Young People, Knowledge, Our Darlings, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, and Girl's Own Paper.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baynes, William Henry, Curate of St. Mark, Worsley, to be Vicar of Warton, near Kirkham.  
Bernard, H. M., Assistant-Curate of St. George's-in-the-East; Assistant-Chaplain at Moscow.  
Bichard, John Gallienne; Perpetual Curate of Needham, Norfolk.  
Birkmyre, N.; Vicar of St. Simon's, Baptist Mills, Bristol.  
Burbridge, Edward; Vicar of Backwell.  
Dunn, Oliver J., Curate of St. James's, Wolverhampton; Vicar of All Saints' Wolverhampton.  
Farmer, F. L., Curate of Stockbridge; Vicar of St. James's, Mill Brook, Stalebridge.  
Gray, A. E. A.; Vicar of St. George's, Poynton-with-Worth, near Stockport.  
Niblett, Henry Morton; Rector of Redmarley D'Abitot.  
Raymond, John Storey; Rector of Hemington-cum-Hardington.  
Wingate, George; Vicar of St. Mary, Haggerston.—*Guardian*.

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of the Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, M.A., to be Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the place of the late Rev. Hugh Pearson.

The Spring Conference of the Church Association was held last week at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas R. Andrews.

The Rochester Diocesan Conference meets at Southwark on the 25th inst., and, among other business, enters on the scheme for building ten churches in South London.

By permission of the Duke of Westminster, an entertainment on behalf of St. Mark's Church, Clerkenwell, was held at Grosvenor House recently. Miss Holland's choir sang.

The Duke of Connaught presided recently at Willis's Rooms at the anniversary festival of the Friends of the Clergy Corporation. The subscription-list amounted to £1800, being the largest for twenty-six years past.

A fancy bazaar was held in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Gardens on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, for the purpose of raising funds to build a large parish-room for St. Augustine's Church, South Kensington.

Sir Samuel Wilson, of Hughenden Manor, is about to place, in St. Michael's Church, at Hughenden, a stained glass window in commemoration of her Majesty's escape from the attack made upon her at Windsor by Maclean.

Mr. W. J. Evelyn, J.P., on Saturday last laid the foundation-stone of the Church of St. Barnabas, in Evelyn-street, Deptford. It will be in connection with the South-Eastern District of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb. The chaplain is to be the Rev. J. W. A. Sturdee.

The company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament concluded their seventy-fifth session yesterday week at the Chapter Library, Westminster. The second revision of Ezekiel was finished and the second revision of Daniel was carried as far as the end of chapter ii.

The Bishop of London presided last week at King's College over the annual meeting of St. John's House and Sisterhood. The report showed that the work of the Sisterhood was still increasing, and was doing much to diminish human suffering, especially among the poor.

The Ven. Alfred Blomfield, Archdeacon of Essex, who has been appointed Bishop of Colchester as suffragan to the Bishop of St. Albans, is a son of the late Bishop Blomfield, formerly Bishop of London, and had a distinguished University career as a member of Balliol College, Oxford.

The Rev. A. H. De Fontaine, Rector of Christ Church, Southwark, appeals for contributions to enable him to give a day's holiday, and one good meal, to six hundred poor children, dwelling in one of the most unsavoury localities in the metropolis, the New Cut, and its crowded courts, who have but this one opportunity in the year of breathing pure air and enjoying the refreshing sight of the country.

Lady Marian Alford on Thursday week opened additional school buildings in connection with the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Red Lion-square, Holborn. The additional accommodation provides for 210 children, bringing up the total number of school places to 760. The cost of this undertaking amounted to £1350, nearly the whole of which has been paid. Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., gave an address, dwelling upon the necessity for distinctive religious teaching in schools.

Recently the Townhall, Kensington, was thronged by the patrons of a bazaar originated on behalf of the new church at Hammersmith. Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck), the Duchess of Argyll, and many other distinguished personages lent their support. The hall was handsomely decorated. In the gallery were staged several hundred orchids, kindly lent by Mr. J. T. Peacock, Sudbury House, Hammersmith, from his unrivalled collection.

The forty-seventh anniversary meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society was held recently in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, and was fairly well attended. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The report showed that the income of the past year has been £55,659, an increase upon that of the preceding year of £7110. In addition to this sum, £35,121 had been received locally and from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and disbursed in supplementing the grants of this society, and £2000 had been given for a special purpose. The expenditure had been £16,542.

A stained-glass window has been presented to the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, by American citizens, as a memorial to Sir Walter Raleigh, whose headless body lies interred near the communion-table. Underneath the window are the following lines, written by Mr. J. R. Lowell, the American Minister:—

The New World's sons, from England's breast we drew  
Such milk as bids remember whence we came;  
Proud of her Past, wherfrom our Present grew,  
This window we inscribe with Raleigh's name.

The stained glass fills the large west window of the church, and was unveiled on Sunday at the morning service, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D.

The annual conference of clergy and churchwardens connected with the Bishop of London's Fund was held at Zion College, London Wall, on Monday; the Bishop of London in the chair. The chairman stated that the income had still been insufficient to meet their requirements, and that they had not reached the sum of £20,000, which would enable them to carry on properly the work they had in hand. He had consecrated six new churches during the year, making in all 103 churches he had consecrated since he had been in the diocese. The fund had made seventeen grants for new mission buildings, and forty-three grants for carrying on mission homes. The future was an anxious one for them, as during the last ten years the population in the diocese of London had increased by 379,000, or 38,000 each year; and what made the problem more difficult was that the increase had taken place in entirely new ground—the suburbs. The Bishop of Bedford stated that it was very disappointing to such a fund to show signs of falling off, as the need of it was as great as ever. Other speakers followed.

## BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

The National Society has voted £500 towards the proposed training college for mistresses in East London.

The Prince of Wales has consented to preside at a dinner to be held at Willis's Rooms on June 14 in aid of the funds of the London Fever Hospital.

A large number of cases of saving life from drowning have been investigated by the committee of the Royal Humane Society, which has conferred its rewards on many recipients.

Last week the Lord Mayor presided at the anniversary festival of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, at the Albion Tavern. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £2000.

A concert at St. James's Hall will be given this (Saturday) evening in aid of the Printers' Pension Corporation. Numerous artistes of note contribute their valuable services.

The 124th annual dinner of the Orphan Working Schools took place recently at Willis's Rooms; Mr. Colman, M.P., in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £4000.

Mr. Brandreth will give a recitation of Sheridan's "Rivals" next Thursday, at Grosvenor House, in aid of the funds of the London Fever Hospital.

The Cooks' Company and the Curriers' Company have made grants of ten guineas each to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road.

Professor Huxley presided last Saturday evening at the sixty-seventh annual dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Institution, which took place at Willis's Room's. The subscriptions amounted to £3342.

Lord Brabourne, supported by a distinguished company, presided at Willis's Rooms at the festival of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution last week, and subscriptions to the amount of £550 were announced.

The final meeting of the members of the committee of the Meki Fund has been held, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P. The money, amounting to nearly £5000, has been invested for the benefit of Mrs. Meki and family.

Mr. Henry Edwards, the Liberal member for Weymouth, has announced his intention to invest £5000 for the aged poor of the town. Mr. Edwards makes one stipulation—that out of the interest on the money his annual dinner to the aged poor shall be continued.

Princess Louise opened at South Hampstead on Saturday last the twenty-fourth school established by the Girls' Public School Company in connection with the National Union for Improving the Education of Women, of which her Royal Highness is president.

The Duke of Connaught having been prevented by sudden illness from presiding at the anniversary festival of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, last year, has promised to take the chair this year; and has appointed Saturday, June 24, for the purpose. The festival will be held at Wanstead.

The Princess of Wales has announced her intention of being present at the concert to be given to-day (Saturday) at the Albert Hall, by the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, and the Duchess of Edinburgh has signified her intention to patronise it. This concert is in aid of the funds of the West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Welbeck-street.

The 228th anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy Corporation was celebrated on the 10th inst. by a full choral and orchestral service in St. Paul's Cathedral, and a dinner at the Merchant Taylors' Hall, at which the Lord Mayor presided; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other prelates being present. Subscriptions and donations to the amount of £3081 were collected in the course of the day.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the governors of the Hospital for Silk Children, Great Ormond-street, was held on the 10th inst. in the board-room at the hospital—Lord Aberdare in the chair. The report stated that the number of in-patients admitted during the year was 1050, and the out-patients receiving advice and medicine amounted to 13,180. The income amounted to £973, the expenditure being £10,202.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Employment of Women was held yesterday week at their offices in Berners-street, Oxford-street, and was well attended, principally by ladies. The Earl of Shaftesbury occupied the chair. The secretary read the twenty-third annual report, which spoke of the various industries in which, through the instrumentality of the society, women are employed.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on the 10th inst. at the annual dinner of the German Hospital, Dalston, held in Willis's Rooms, where there was a large company. The receipts for the past year were £9297, and the expenditure was £8628. During the course of the evening the secretary announced donations and subscriptions amounting to £4372; including £20 from the chairman, £200 from the Emperor of Germany, and £50 from the Emperor of Austria.

Miss Rye's next party of children for Canada will leave England in July or August, and she will be glad to hear through Bible women, City missionaries, district visitors, or others interested in the poor, of any destitute little girls between the ages of nine and fourteen, whose friends are willing for them to emigrate. Applications must be made at once to Miss Lizzie Still, secretary, Avenue House, High-street, Peckham, London.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the ninety-fourth anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, which was held on the 10th inst. at the Freemasons' Tavern. In proposing "The Health of the Queen," the chairman announced that her Majesty had authorised him to state that she would accept the position of chief patroness of the Masonic Institution for Girls. The subscriptions amounted to £13,232, consisting of £5624 from London and £7608 from the provinces.

In consequence of the tragedy in Dublin, the theatrical entertainment to be given on the 17th inst. at the Savoy Theatre by the "Irish Amateurs," in aid of the "Distressed Irish Ladies' Fund," has been postponed to Wednesday, June 14.—A bazaar has been arranged in aid of the fund for ladies in distress, from non-payment of rent in Ireland, to take place on June 15 and 16, in the conservatory at the Horticultural Gardens. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family intend to honour this bazaar with their patronage.

Lord Carrington, chairman of the executive council of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, calls attention to the claims of the institution at the present time. He states that since the foundation of the society 900 cases of real agricultural distress have been permanently relieved, at a cost exceeding £95,000; and 550 necessitous farmers, their widows, and orphans now swell the list of pensioners, at an annual cost of £12,000. At the ensuing election in June, sixty-five additional pensioners will be enrolled; but, at the same time, nearly 400 unsuccessful candidates will remain on the list by reason of the insufficiency of funds. To meet these demands on their resources, and to enable the executive to provide for the whole of the applicants brought to penury by the unprecedented depression of the times, a further sum of £800 or £9000 a year is required.

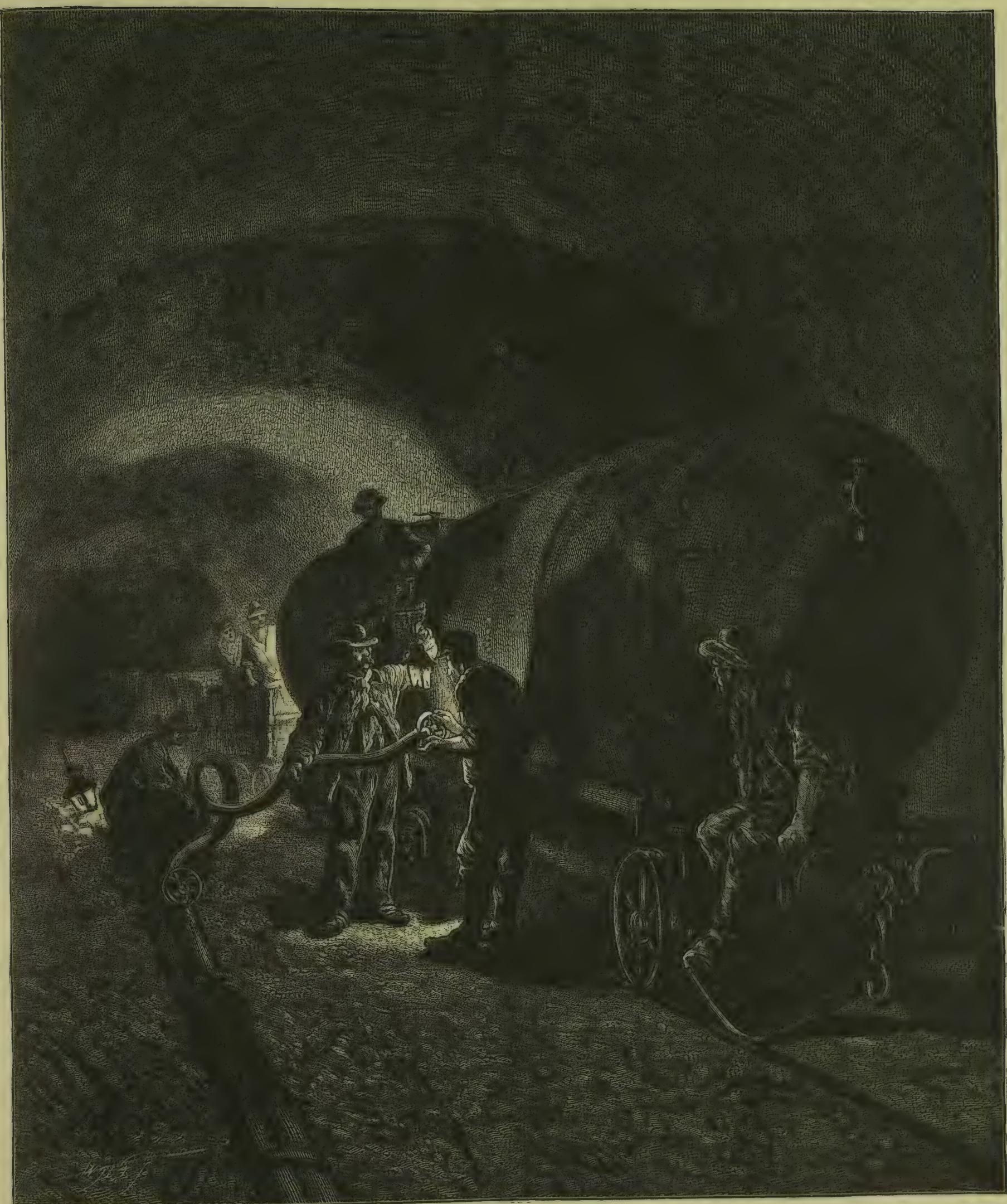


ST. GOTTHARD TUNNEL: SWISS ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL NEAR GÖSCHENEN.



ST. GOTTHARD TUNNEL: ITALIAN APPROACH TO THE TUNNEL NEAR AIROLO.

The zigzags are the old carriage road.



ST. GOTTHARD TUNNEL: COMPRESSED-AIR ENGINES, USED IN BORING THE TUNNEL.

#### THE ST. GOTTHARD TUNNEL.

We present two or three additional illustrations of this great engineering work, the completion of which is now about to be celebrated, though much remains to be done before the whole line of railway can be worked for ordinary traffic. The tunnel itself, and the means which have been employed for its construction, were described in former notices of the subject. One of our engravings represents the compressed-air locomotive engine, which has been made serviceable for carrying out the earth and stones from the tunnel during the work of excavation, but which is not of the kind adapted for drawing passenger-trains. It is, we believe, still under consideration whether the railway traffic in the tunnel shall be served by compressed-air locomotives, or by those impelled by electricity, or by stationary engines; but steam locomotives are found quite unsuitable, and we believe that this will be the result in most tunnels of great length with no intermediate shafts for ventilation. We present also Views of the Swiss end of the tunnel, near the village of Göschenen, in the upper valley of the Reuss; and the

southern approach, from the Italian side, in the neighbourhood of Airolo, situated on a tributary of the Ticino, in the Val Tremola, where the zigzag lines of the old carriage road form a peculiar feature of the scene.

#### GRAND HISTORIC COMMEMORATION AT BERNE.

On Monday week the city of Berne, in Switzerland, was enlivened by a grand national festival—Berne has a very ancient national history, antecedent to the Swiss Confederation—with a procession designed to illustrate not only the historic, but the romantic and pre-historic, incidents of its olden time. The zeal of patriotic antiquarianism went back to the aboriginal dwellers in huts built on piles, a thousand years before the Christian era, and through the successive periods of stone implements, of bronze, and of iron, to that of the Helvetic tribes who contended with the Roman legions; and there were figures in strange costumes,

meant to represent those wild warriors, herdsmen, and horsemen, of primitive ages; including that of "Diviko," followed by a triumphal bullock-waggon, and a party of captive Romans, with their hands tied behind their backs. Then came, on horseback, in modern Swiss militia uniforms, the members of the Berne Commemoration Committee, with their Marshals and Adjutants; but in the next division of the procession, which was intended to illustrate the mediæval history of Berne, there was much proof of learned research and of artistic taste. Berchtold von Zahringen and Kuno von Bubenberg, feudal Dukes or Lords of the twelfth century, who founded or protected this city on the banks of the Aar, rode past in all the pomp of chivalry, but in peaceful guise and mood, with their ladies, attendant knights, pages, huntsmen and hounds, and armed peasantry of their train. The founding of Berne, in A.D. 1191, was of course made very conspicuous, with figures of the Duke of Zahringen and some Archbishop or Bishop, carried along upon a moving platform, superintending the architects and masons who began to build the walls of the city. Battles for its early liberties, the

fight of the Schlosshalde, in 1288, that of Donnerbühl, in 1298, and that of Laupen, in 1399, with the men of most renowned valour upon those occasions, notably Rudolf von Erlach, filled up a considerable space. Then came, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, the progress of arts, industry, and commerce, examples of which were shown by the different trade-guilds, with their banners and symbolical devices, and the implements of their craft. The Bears (Bären), which have always been held in peculiar honour by the citizens of Berne, as guardian beasts of the civic community, were followed by a queer collection of other animals, the lions walking erect arm-in-arm, the stag or hart, the bull, the ape, the eagle, and the dragon, which were supposed to represent various local interests. The foundation, in 1421, of the fine Gothic Cathedral, known to most English tourists, was one of the subjects commemorated in the procession, which also included many notable events and personages of the Swiss War of Independence, the Protestant Reformation, the Peasant War of the seventeenth century, the French Revolutionary War and those of Napoleon I. The civil institutions, and social customs, manners, and diversions of the Bernese population, in town and country, were brought fully before the spectators. This long pageant ended with a set of figures meant to give some idea of the Future, or "Berne as it will be;" in which the possibilities of scientific improvement, in the twentieth century, were boldly displayed to view; the steam-engine, the electric telegraph, and the telephone were seen in wonderful action. There was a flying-machine, worked by steam, which seemed just about to rise into the air; but the steam soldier, wearing a boiler for his helmet, with a huge pair of iron shields, like a bird's wings, readily shifted to protect any part of his body, would be more than a match for Achilles. The proceeds of the entertainment were bestowed on local charities. Our Illustrations are copied from the cleverly-drawn "Album" of this procession, by Karl Jauslin, sold by R. F. Haller, at Berne.

#### AMERICAN "SYSTEM."

"We do things differently in the States." Such are the words constantly upon the lips of our American cousins: nor are they always spoken boastfully either, but simply according to their meaning. Theatres, warehouses, offices, public and private, all have a system of management which differs in many material points from ours—and, I am bound to say, suffers nothing by comparison. In no two things is this difference so plainly apparent as in the systems which prevail in the two countries respecting the arrangements for travelling, and the care and management of horses. A great deal has been already said upon the former subject; but it is not yet worn threadbare, and a good deal more might be said with advantage; for are we not all disagreeably familiar with the slipshod method which prevails—in poor Ireland, at all events—with regard, for example, to travellers' luggage—in glaring contrast to the regularity and comfort which characterise American management? In one country we have the hurry-scurry when the train arrives, passengers crowding promiscuously around the luggage-van, confusing and impeding the officials, clamouring each above the other in their efforts to be first attended to, and often seizing upon trunks and portmanteaus which are not their own—accidentally, no doubt, in some cases, but not in all; nor can there be any doubt that the present system of railway travelling throughout the United Kingdom affords opportunities for crime—murder and robbery—which do not exist in other quarters of the globe. On the arrival of a train at any station throughout England, Scotland, or Ireland, all that is necessary for a dishonest man or woman to do in order to obtain possession of another person's property is to secure the services of a porter, give him a substantial fee in advance, hurry with him to the luggage-van, point out any trunk, box, or valise which may appear desirable, say quietly, "That is mine," and the porter immediately shoulders it and conveys it away to the nearest cab. The rightful owner may, in some isolated instances, turn up at the moment and interfere in time to prevent the successful appropriation of the property in question. It is then easy to say a mistake has been committed; but, in nine cases out of ten, goods can be, and are, purloined without suspicion or detection. Twice within one comparatively short journey have I rescued my luggage from marauding hands; nor do I think I have ever travelled on any line of railway throughout the kingdom without the possibility presenting itself of my being able to appropriate almost any article from the baggage-van which I might choose to claim.

This carelessness, or mismanagement, is certainly in strong contrast to the system which prevails in America, where, on the arrival of a train, a baggage-man *in uniform* presents himself to each passenger in turn—gets possession of the number or ticket which has been given him as a voucher—asks him whether he is bound, and then the traveller has no further trouble or responsibility, for, on reaching his hotel or lodging, his luggage is either awaiting him or arrives at the same moment as himself.

In glaring contrast, also, is the regularity which marks the traffic management of America, in comparison with our less go-ahead country here. Throughout the States there is not one moment's unnecessary delay in dispatching trains. Everything is done strictly up to time, whilst here we are so inured to irregularity that we accustom ourselves to expect it, and, in short, look for nothing else. The late Lord Carlisle, who was Viceroy of Ireland for a good many years, was wont to relate how upon one occasion, when travelling from Dublin to "ye citie of ye tribes" (Galway), he was so impatient of the long delay at every little petty station that at length, during a very protracted and apparently unnecessary stoppage, he put out his head and inquired of the guard when they intended to go on. The answer was characteristic of the Celtic race—"When we're ready!"

The entire system of railway management in our country is lamentably at fault. Putting aside the more important features of murder and robbery, there are many other preventable evils with which we have not so much as attempted to cope. It is an uncommon thing, throughout Ireland at all events, for trains to be detained outside stations from twenty minutes to an hour on fair or hunting days, owing to the fact that the train which has arrived a little in advance cannot get out of the way until it has disgorged its load of horses, as well as of passengers; and this is made difficult of accomplishment by the fractiousness of the animals, which are frightened of the bar that extends across the upper part of the doorway of their boxes, and so refuse to come out; whilst owners and porters drag ruthlessly at their heads, increasing instead of diminishing their alarm, and the train which is waiting to get in keeps signalling and whistling shrilly, in wonder and impatience at the delay; whilst perishing passengers—thrusting their heads from the windows—think dismally of equally perishing friends awaiting them upon the platform, and of dinners or suppers, as the case may be, growing cold or sodden; whilst other peoples' horses are pulled, and pushed, and beaten, and dragged, and coaxed, and abused by turns, to induce them to quit the boxes in which they have travelled. It seems per-

fectly marvellous how such atrocious mismanagement can be permitted to prevail, when by the simplest contrivance in the world—a hinged bar, such as is common throughout the States, made to bend upward at a light touch from the hand—all trouble and delay could easily be avoided. Hunting days are extremely rare in America, for it is not a hunting country; but the transit of horses is continuous, and to watch one of these cattle-laden trains draw up and disburden itself, without noise, confusion, or delay, and then cross the water and see how very differently things are managed here, fills us with wonder to think that the other country should have so great an advantage.

It is astonishing, too, that we should so long go on in the jog-trot uncomfortable fashion of cramming a certain number of persons into busses and tram-cars, merely stating that the vehicles are constructed to hold so many on each side, without any regard to the fact that some selfish persons occupy much more than their fair share of space, leaving others to be unduly crushed and inconvenienced. In some parts of America all this is obviated by dividing or apportioning the seats with little metal arms, thus giving to each passenger his fair share of room, enabling him to see at once on entering the vehicle where he is to sit, and to occupy his seat as though he had a right to it, instead of, as here, doing so on a kind of sufferance, glared at by some corpulent old gentleman upon one side, and some irritable old lady upon the other, neither of whom has been the least bit willing to make space for him to sit down. The apportioning of the seats is also most beneficial in enabling the conductor to perceive at once, when hailed by a foot-passenger, whether or not he has a vacant seat in his vehicle, and obviates the necessity for his delaying to count how many passengers he has already accommodated. The unoccupied place, protected from intrusion by its little arms, shows clearly out from amongst the mass of garments, and proclaims itself ready for its occupant.

It is, to me, amazing how little is known amongst us of things which in America are in daily use. How common it is here to see men driving their horses with boots; in other words, bandages around the fetlocks. This is to prevent cutting, or "brushing," a very general fault amongst English horses, but unknown in the States, owing to the system upon which colts are trained. Toe-weights are used during the young ones' early lessons, for the purpose of forming a habit or peculiar style. These toe-weights, unknown to us, are very extensively used for trotters. They are of iron or lead, from four ounces up to any required weight, and are secured or "buckled" on the foot. When used on the outsides of the hind feet they cause the horse to "spread," or, in other words, prevent his fetlocks from approaching too nigh one another—compelling him, also, to pass his hind feet well outside the front ones in trotting fast. It is a much esteemed quality in a horse to spread behind; and some horses, whose training has been carried to excess, are almost caricatures in this respect: notably, an animal called Thorndale, a celebrated sire of trotters. Toe-weights proper are on the front part of the fore feet. Here they impart knee action and lengthen the stride, enabling a horse to get his front feet well out of the way of the hind ones if he does not spread enough. The various ways of using the toe and side weights are endless, and by their judicious use many animals are sold for high prices which might otherwise be almost valueless. The idea is much the same as weighting the shoe; with this advantage, however, a toe-weight may be removed at pleasure, when a shoe may not. No doubt they have much to recommend them; but a line must be sharply drawn between use and abuse, for the excessive adoption of them has knocked up many a horse's legs.

By the proper use of toe-weights a pacer may be converted into a trotter. Pacers are frequently the swiftest of trotters when once trained to their work, and are worth four times as much money as before. These weights may also be made useful in preventing horses from "breaking" when training for trots, provided the trainer keep him to a jog whilst he has them on. There is in my opinion, however, another and a better method of preventing the tendency to break. When the horse is young he should be jogged to a common road-cart until he has become accustomed to the restraint of the harness and the weight of the cart; he may then occasionally be sent at the top of his speed, or even beyond it, to teach him to catch from a break. It is a good plan, during this course of training, to harness him now and then to the gig or sulky, in order to accustom him to its use, as many young animals prove at first extremely awkward when attached to such a vehicle.

In Kentucky there are *yearlings* which can trot their mile in three and a half minutes. This to us appears simply marvellous, but trainers from that part of the country have informed me that they force on the youngsters to perform such feats, in order, as they express it, to "show speed for the money," which, as a rule, is very soon forthcoming for a good trotter.

These yearlings are broken, fed, and trained with wonderful skill. They soon learn to trot "to harness," which means in a queer two-wheeled thing called a sulky, which weighs about sixty pounds—sometimes less—and is capable of carrying one man only. Trotting "to waggon" means in a four-wheeled sulky, which is a heavy trial for a youngster. These yearlings usually do well, and are healthy; but very many are sacrificed to early development. To buy one of them is called "purchasing prospects," and frequently nothing else is obtained.

The trotting turf is not considered in America so refined, or, as they say, "gentleel" as racing proper; but is more generally popular, as any man may use his trotter in the commonest trade-cart if he likes, and with a very small amount of handling bring him to the post with undiminished speed. These wonderful trotters are not by any means a particular craze of mine. Were I an inhabitant of the Kentucky region I should not join the "fashion" in keeping them at all; at the same time, seeing how highly they are esteemed, I would never have a brood mare or sire which was not full of approved trotting blood, of which the very bluest is the Hambletonian strain.

It is a queer idea of mine, but I think upheld by facts, that the higher a man rises socially in the States the less he uses his trotters, except for ordinary road purposes. A new man, self-made and rich, must have them on the track, he will not otherwise be satisfied; but twenty to one, his son—more polished and "gentleel" than himself—will have his trotter in his stable, for private use only. Very few of the younger men in America go in for trotting, but almost all patronise racing.

Immense prices are paid for fast trotters intended for private use. Any fine afternoon, on certain roads about New York, you may see men in light sulky, driving horses which have cost them from £600 to £1000 each, and can do their mile and repeat (and more if required) in less than two and half minutes. They trot with one another on these roads, which are specially reserved for a high rate of speed—as the *Row* is here for equestrians. Many rich men have three or more of these horses, according to their means. Some millionaires keep quite a stud, as an Englishman does of hunters. Such

animals can do an incredible number of miles in the day, partly at racing speed, and must—in order to accomplish such heavy work—be hard-bottomed, fine-bred animals, almost incapable of fatigue. I may add that they are most esteemed when not requiring toe-weights.

It is astonishing how game and forward are young horses bred in Kentucky and about East Greenwich, which is a famous rearing place. I was shown a young filly, only six weeks old—dam by Leamington, the sire of Iroquois and Parole—who had chanced to stray away, and in order to get back to her dam had jumped a 2½-feet bar; the extent of the jump, from taking-off to landing, being something over twenty feet. Our Irish horses are esteemed wonderful jumpers, and justly so; they will clear almost any height, but I have never seen a youngster in our country who was capable of compassing such a stretch. NANNIE POWER O'DONOHOE.

#### NOVELS.

Broad, liberal, kindly views, and a sympathetic largeness of heart are conspicuous throughout the pages of *A Broken Lily*: by Mrs. Mortimer Collins (Hurst and Blackett), and a remarkably vivacious style of writing is well sustained throughout the three volumes. An extremely pretty idea, moreover, forms the basis of the story and is indicated in the title. The appreciation of natural scenery is keen and vividly expressed; there is some excellent portraiture, and good sport is afforded by certain sketches abounding with proof of the writer's intimate acquaintance with the little weaknesses and especially with the sly and spiteful ways of womankind. The first volume is unusually fresh and charming, raising expectations of a novel very far indeed above the average in originality of conception, neatness of execution, intensity of feeling, and general interest. That expectation, however, to tell the plain truth, is by no means realised, notwithstanding the somewhat startling boldness both of the situations presented and of the language employed, to say nothing of the sentiments enunciated by one or more of the personages. Indeed, it is possible that certain readers may be shocked by what will appear to them to savour of profanity and by what, from their point of view, may seem to be unnecessary bluntness in dealing with delicate matters. It is always a perilous thing for a writer to handle such a subject as the love, which has ceased to be paternal, of a supposed stepfather for a supposed stepdaughter, and, though it may all come right in the end, most readers feel a sense of uneasiness and displeasure in reading of such matters. In the present instance, however, the danger is all the less, because the reader is likely to guess rather sooner than is usual which way the cat will jump. The story, put briefly, just tells how a gentleman of means and position is induced to marry a designing woman whose reputed little daughter, having inspired him first of all with a fatherly affection, is adopted by him, grows up in the likeness of "the broken lily"; he had most romantically and poetically loved, and ends by inspiring him with a very unfatherly passion, and how he escapes from his disagreeable predicament. There is but little substance in the tale, and that little is expanded, by means of common-place incidents, somewhat revolting, described at inordinate length, until the material will hold out no longer. The first volume is delightful, and if the second and third had been compressed into one as good as the first, or if each of them had been filled after the fashion of the first, the whole might have been described as a really admirable piece of work.

Improvement of mind and morals may very well follow upon a careful and appreciative perusal of *Scotch Marriages*: by Sarah Tytler (Smith, Elder, and Co.), which is a collection of short stories bound up together in three volumes under a single comprehensive title. Nothing could be more wholesome than the tone adopted by the writer, nothing more instructive than the lessons inculcated, nothing more human and humane than the sentiments intended for acceptance, nothing more life-like than the descriptions, nothing more simple, and at the same time attractive and appropriate, than the style. Let the readers, however, prepare to be contented with what is of a homely and domestic kind, though the very best of that kind, for there is very little indeed of ingenious plot, or exciting incidents, or grand conception, or intense passion, or whatever else is considered by some writers of stories to be absolutely necessary if the reader is to be captivated. There is plenty of fun, however, of the quiet sort, which is far more calculated than the boisterous to last and keep a reader in constant good humour without the slightest strain. Of course all the scenes are coloured Scotch, and the Scotch dialect prevails in the dialogue, but the effect is by no means disagreeable; nay, there is a positive gain of novelty and piquancy. There is an exceedingly well-told story of a Scotch Judge, a man of great physical, mental, and moral power, with the courage of a lion everywhere but in the midst of his own family of grown-up children, to whom he defers with a touching humility proceeding rather from true nobleness of nature than from vulgar timidity. This almost great man, under the influence partly of love, partly of compassion, partly of chivalry, partly of a longing for a personal protectress against the tyranny of his own flesh and blood, actually elopes in his old age with a very fascinating widow, and, regardless of his position and his years, contracts a romantic "Scotch marriage," as if he were a dashing young Lochinvar running off with a giddy young bride. Why he should take the trouble to elope, when both he and the widow have a perfect right to do as they please, is, of course, to be explained by the grinding tyranny to which he is subjected at home. Unfortunately, the comfortable perusal of this story, and of another, which, though not so droll, is even more admirable, is sadly interfered with by some accidental intermixtures of leaves, and it is some time before the reader can discover what is the matter. It turns out eventually that neither reader nor author is mad, but that somebody, whether under alcoholic or other inspiration, has treated parts of the first and second volumes as if they were fairly interchangeable; and the interchanges, moreover, are many and inconsecutive, which makes the matter worse. However, it is probable that reviewers only, and not the public, will be supplied with such fearfully and wonderfully compounded copies, of which it is to be hoped that there is no very large quantity on hand; else many a willing reader may be unjustly irritated against the author, and desist in despair from what ought to be a most gratifying and entertaining course of literature.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the bill proposing to establish a fish and vegetable market in South London, near the Elephant and Castle Station, have decided that the preamble of the bill has been proved, subject to the approaches to the market being made. They propose to secure the public by inserting provisions in the bill embodying Mr. Plimsoll's offer—namely, that he will give a subvention of £2000 towards the widening of Rockingham-street if that be done by the vestry within ten years, which will give the vestry an opportunity of deferring the alteration until the present tenants' leases fall in.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT of the NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK of ENGLAND (Limited).	
May 11, 1882.	
Subscribed Capital, £1,037,500.	
Capital—Paid .. .. .. £2,036,250	
Uncalled .. .. .. 1,976,250	
Reserved Liability .. .. .. 8,025,000	
	£12,037,750
Reserve Fund, £1,278,750.	
Number of Shareholders, 6493.	

## DIRECTORS.

The Most Hon. the MARQUIS of AILESLEY,  
CHARLES BARCLAY, Esq.  
GEORGE HANBURY FIELD, Esq.  
JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq.  
DUNCAN MACDONALD, Esq.  
GEORGE FORBES MALCOLMSON, Esq.  
HENRY PAULL, Esq.  
Sir JAMES SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, Bart.  
JOHN STEWART, Esq.  
RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq.  
ROBERT WIGRAM, Esq.  
Hon. ELIOT THOMAS YORKE.

JOINT GENERAL MANAGERS.  
ROBERT FERGUSSON.  
THOMAS GEORGE ROBINSON.  
FREDERICK CHURCHWARD.

## SOLICITORS.

Charles Norris Wilde, Esq.  
Ernest James Wilde, Esq.

RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the following Statement of Accounts for the year 1881, viz.—

Balance of Undivided Profits from Dec. 31, 1880 .. .. .. .. £37,651	3 0
Net Profits for the year 1881, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills Discounted, &c. .. .. .. .. 403,888	3 2
	£441,539 6 2
Less Dividend of 4 per cent, paid in July, 1881. .. .. .. .. 279,200 0 0	
Less Dividend of 4 per cent, paid in January, 1882. .. .. .. .. 81,430 0 0	
Less Bonus of 5 per cent, paid in January, 1882. .. .. .. .. 39,000 0 0	
Less Bonus of 7 per cent, payable in July. .. .. .. .. 112,537 10 0	
	402,187 10 0
	£39,351 16 2

The profits of the past year enable the Directors to recommend that a Bonus of 7 per cent, for the half-year ending Dec. 31 last, be now declared, payable in July next; thus, with the Dividends and Bonus, already paid, makes the total distribution 20 per cent for the year 1881, free of income tax. The balance of £39,351 16s. 2d. carried forward to the year 1882, with the Reserve Fund of £1,278,750, makes the Rest or Undivided Profits at Dec. 31, 1881, £1,318,101 16s. 2d.

The Reserve Fund, £1,278,750, wholly invested in Government Securities, shows an increase of £145,716 during the year 1881, as stated hereunder, viz.—

Amount at Dec. 31, 1880 .. .. .. .. £1,133,034	0 0
Premiums on New Shares since received .. .. .. .. 145,716	0 0
	£1,278,750 0 0

The average of the published rates of the Bank of England for the year 1881 was £4 0s. 10d., as compared with £2 15s. 2d. for the year 1880.

The Directors report with deep regret the death of Mr. Edward Atkinson, who for a great number of years rendered most important and valuable services to the Bank in the varied capacities of Inspector, General Manager, and Honorary Director.

The Directors, in anticipation of the early retirement of Mr. Fergusson, after thirty-seven years' service in the Bank, considering the importance of having a successor ready to fill the vacancy that will then take place, have appointed Mr. Churchward, who has been for many years manager of the Bute Docks Branch at Cardiff, to be a Joint General Manager.

The following Directors go out of office by rotation, but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly, viz.—

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Ailesbury.

Henry Paul, Esq.

Richard Blaney Wade, Esq.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act, it will be requisite for the Shareholders to elect Auditors and vote their remuneration. Mr. Edwin Waterhouse, of the firm of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., and Mr. Roderick Mackay, of the firm of Messrs. R. Mackay and Co., offer themselves for re-election.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND  
(LIMITED), Dec. 31, 1881.

## LIABILITIES.

To Paid-up Capital:—	
40,000 Shares of £25 each, £10 paid .. .. .. .. £420,000	0 0
105,625 " £10 " £12 " .. .. .. .. 1,257,500	0 0
28,125 " £60 " £10 " .. .. .. .. 231,250	0 0
16,875 " £60 " £4 " .. .. .. .. 67,500	0 0
	£2,036,250 0 0

## To Reserve Fund:—

At Dec. 31, 1880 .. .. .. .. £1,133,034	0 0
Premiums on New Shares received during year 1881 .. .. .. .. 145,716	0 0

To amount due by Bank on deposits, &c. .. .. .. .. 1,278,750	0 0
To acceptances .. .. .. .. 30,812,216	11 2

## To Profit and Loss Account:—

Balance from year 1880 .. .. .. .. 37,651	3 0
Net profits for year 1881 .. .. .. .. 403,888	3 2

Less dividend paid July, 1881 .. .. .. .. 79,200

£2,036,250 0 0

£35,290,068 6 6

## ASSETS.

By Cash:—  
At Bank of England and at Head Office and Branches .. .. .. .. £2,935,202 10 11

At call and short notice .. .. .. .. 4,155,720 0 0

£7,390,922 10 11

By Investments:—  
English Government Securities £5,421,093 1 10

Indian Government and other Securities, Railway Debentures, &c. .. .. .. .. 2,941,237 11 4

By Bills discounted, loans, &c. .. .. .. .. 8,363,140 13 2

By Securities against acceptances per contra .. .. .. .. 18,218,017 5 2

By Banking Premises in London and country .. .. .. .. 741,512 9 2

576,475 8 1

£35,290,068 6 6

RICHARD B. WADE, } Directors,  
D. MACDONALD, }  
R. WIGRAM, }  
R. FERGUSON, } Joint General Managers.  
T. G. ROBINSON, }  
F. CHURCHWARD, }

We beg to report that we have ascertained the correctness of the cash balances, and of the money at call and short notice as entered in the above Balance-Sheet, and have inspected the securities representing the investments of the Bank, and found them in order. We have also examined the Balance-Sheet in detail with the books at the Head Office and with the certified returns from each Branch, and in our opinion such Balance-Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs as shown by such books and returns.

EDWIN WATERHOUSE, } Auditors.  
R. MACKAY, }

The above Report having been read, it was unanimously received:—

That the same be adopted and printed for the use of the Proprietors.

That the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ailesbury, Richard Blaney Wade, Esq., and Henry Paul, Esq., be re-elected Directors of the Bank.

That Mr. Edwin Waterhouse and Mr. Roderick Mackay be appointed Auditors of the Bank, and that they be paid four hundred guineas for their services during the past year.

That the best thanks of the Proprietors be presented to the Directors for their very successful management of the affairs of the Bank.

That the best thanks of the Proprietors be given to the General Managers and to the Branch Managers and other officers of the Bank for their efficient services.

That the best thanks of the Meeting be presented to the Chairmen for his able conduct in the Chair.

Extracted from the Minutes by

R. FERGUSON, } Joint General Managers.  
T. G. ROBINSON, }  
F. CHURCHWARD, }

## JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

## PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS

have gained the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, including the Two Gold Medals for Uprights and Grands, Melbourne, 1880; the First Prize, Queensland, 1880; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney, 1880; the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878, &c.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS  
for SALE, HIRE, and on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM.

## JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

## PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

The principal of the previous honours gained by the BRINSMEAD PIANOS are:—

THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR and GOLD MEDAL, South Africa, 1877.

THE GRAND MEDAL of HONOUR and DIPLOMA of MERIT, Philadelphia, 1876.

THE DIPLOMA of HONOUR, Paris, 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP of the NATIONAL ACADEMY of FRANCE.

THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.

THE DIPLOMA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.

THE MEDAL of HONOUR, Paris, 1867.

THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

## JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

## SOSTENENTE PIANOS,

for Extreme Climates,

With the Perfect Check Repeater Action, Patented 1862, 1868, 1871, 1875, 1879, and 1881, throughout Europe and America.

## JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

## PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Paris, Nov. 4, 1873.

"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1873. I consider them to be exceptional in the ease with which gradations of sound can be produced, from the softest to the most powerful tones. The excellent pianos merit the approbation of all, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to every requirement of the pianist.

"Ch. Gounod."

## JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

## PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Paris, Sept. 8, 1873.

"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1873, we find that the palm belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead.

"NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,

"D. MAGNUS,

"Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSKI, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

## JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

## PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Illustrated London News."

"The principle of the Brinsmead firm is to give the best piano of its kind the best of materials, the best of care, the best of taste, and the best of finish, and this is why the manufacture in Kentish Town sends down to Wigmore-street so many pianos perfect in scale, sustained in tone, elastic in bulk, with equal and responsive touch, and, in fact, as near as possible to that ideal that all musician must require. 'A thing of beauty' that is 'a joy for ever!'"

## JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

## PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Morning Advertiser."

"The Legion of Honour. In addition to the other distinctions awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhibition of 1873, the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour."

## JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

## PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Daily News."

"In tone the instrument is exceedingly rich and sweet, and in touch the very perfection of lightness. Messrs. Brinsmead may certainly be congratulated upon their success."

## JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

## PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Morning Advertiser."



1. Ancient Helvetic Triumph, with Roman Prisoners of War.

2. Celebration of the Founding of the City, A.D. 1191., with Duke and Archbishop, Architects and Masons.

3. Grotesque Figures of Bears, followed by Stag and Lion, leading Trade Guilds.

4. Peasant Women accompanying Landsturm (Militia Reserve).

5. The Steam Soldier—a Vision of the Future.

FUNERAL OF LORD F. CAVENDISH  
AT CHATSWORTH.

The murdered, we will say martyred, English victim of Fenian malignity, Lord Frederick Cavendish, slain by assassins in Dublin on Saturday, the 6th inst., the day of his arrival there as Chief Secretary for Ireland, was buried in the family graveyard at Edensor, adjacent to Chatsworth Park, Derbyshire, on Thursday of last week. The funeral was, though prepared with very little pomp, and in a rural situation far from the metropolis and great cities of England, converted by the spontaneous movement of social feeling into a most imposing national demonstration of public sorrow and esteem for the deceased. More than fifty thousand people attended these obsequies, coming from different parts of the country, while from London came her Majesty's Ministers, many of the nobility, and nearly half the members of the House of Commons. It could only be compared to the funeral of Lord Beaconsfield, at Highgate, as a general exhibition of mournful respect upon such an occasion, but the sentiment of personal regard this time expressed was mixed with profound sympathy for afflicted relatives, with horror and indignation at the atrocious crime, and with almost desponding anxiety concerning the state and prospects of an important part of the kingdom.

Edensor is an ornamental model village, within a mile of the magnificent rural palace of the Duke of Devonshire, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed on his estate. The houses, mostly erected by the late Duke, are cottages in size, but designed in a variety of architectural styles, the Old English, the Gothic, the Norman, the Swiss, the Italian, and others, each with a pretty and well-kept garden, all beautifully finished. The church is an elegant structure, of Sir Gilbert Scott's design, built some twelve years ago to replace one of older date, and containing a fine altar-tomb or monument, sculptured with several lifesize figures. It is surrounded by a piece of greensward in which there are several graves; one is that of the late Duke; another is that of Sir Joseph Paxton. Here it was, in a simple grave apart, not in a family vault, that the mortal remains of Lord Frederick Cavendish, second son of the present Duke, were to be laid. Before the funeral, his body lay in state, when it had been brought from Dublin, in the private chapel in Chatsworth House. This private chapel is like a drawing-room, except that all along each side of the aisle are placed oak seats for the household of the Duke; and the altar is composed of beautifully-carved alabaster, hewn on the estate. The coffins were three in number, the innermost being of cedar, and inclosed in lead, which is covered outwardly by oak, covered with black velvet. The lid of the coffin was not placed in position, and the features of Lord Frederick were seen to advantage in the dim religious light that played upon his uncovered face from the stained-glass windows. The face was placid in the extreme, and with a look of repose grateful to look upon. The body and the lower part of the coffin was covered by a white silk pall, which fell in graceful folds to the ground, hiding the trestles which sustained the coffin. No catafalque had been raised, no drapery hung, or anything to denote a death chamber. The body lay in the centre of the chapel, and was under the guardianship of the old housekeeper who nursed Lord Frederick as a child.

On the day of the funeral, Thursday, Chatsworth Park early presented a scene both of activity and solemnity. So early as five o'clock small knots of the tenantry crossed the Edensor Bridge, or came through the Park from Baslow, to take the last opportunity of viewing the remains. Soon after eight o'clock the last group of tenants and servants of the household left the chapel, and the members of the bereaved family crossed the white marble floor, and once more gathered for a few minutes round the coffin, which was then closed, and the final preparations for the funeral were made. A special service, attended by members of the family and the servants, was held in the private chapel.

Meantime, in the village of Edensor, and on the roads leading to it and at the nearest railway stations on every side from Chesterfield, from Derby, from Matlock, from Sheffield, from Rowsley, Bakewell, and Buxton, there was an immense concourse of visitors, many coming from Nottingham, from Manchester, and from the West Riding of Yorkshire. At Chatsworth, none but invited and privileged persons could get admission within the park lodges, and at the bridge opposite the house a solitary policeman was sufficient to turn back any stragglers who wished to cross the river. Upon a grassy bottom near the site where Edensor stood before the rebuilding in its present situation, four notice boards were staked, signifying to deputations, tenantry, clergy and magistrates, and the West Riding constituency, the spots at which they were expected to assemble. It was evident, however, that this arrangement was not generally known to the persons concerned, though Mr. Martin, the resident agent, and the gentlemen of his staff, endeavoured to carry it into effect. The tenantry were the largest body here, and there were many more of their class keeping guard around the churchyard, or fulfilling other voluntary duties. In addition to the Chatsworth tenants, there were deputations from the estates at Bolton Abbey, Hardwick, Lismore, and Holker, where it had been always understood Lord Frederick Cavendish would some day have lived. The local clergy of all denominations also mustered well. Amongst the group surrounding the board marked "deputations" there were representatives of the Leeds Liberal Club, Derby Liberal Association, Sheffield Liberal Association, Chesterfield District Working Men's Liberal Association, Nottingham Liberal Union; the Notts Nonconformist Association, representing sixty Nonconformist Congregations; the Manchester Liberal Association and Junior Reform Club, the St. George's (Manchester) Working Men's Reform Club, Heywood Liberal Club, Leigh Liberal Association, Stalybridge Liberal Association, the Liberal Associations of Spotland, Cheetham, Pendleton, Castleton, Oldham, Rochdale, Heywood, and Bacup; and representatives of the Yorkshire College (of which the deceased nobleman was president) and Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, of which he was vice-president, and at whose public meetings and conferences he made some of his earliest appearances as a public speaker. Almost every district of the North-West Riding (which the deceased represented) sent deputations; and there were also present several of the Duke of Devonshire's tenantry from the Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Lismore estates. Most of the agents of his Grace were also present—namely, Mr. G. Drury (Holker), Mr. W. Laycock (Bolton Bridge), Mr. D. W. Harper (North-East Lancashire), Mr. J. E. R. Petyt (Bolton Abbey), Mr. J. R. Eddy (Carlton), Mr. Martin (Chatsworth), and Mr. Alfred Curry and Mr. C. Herbert Curry (sons of the Duke's legal adviser).

General visitors went at once to the churchyard, which, large as it is, was completely inclosed by a ranked multitude of miscellaneous sympathisers, most of whom, and particularly the ladies, wore some emblem of mourning. This barrier of spectators was kept in position by an inner cordon of men wearing white silk bands around their arms. Other persons distributed themselves along the route from the house, forming a lane through which by-and-by the funeral procession passed, and representing a total of probably from

four to five thousand persons. In the absence of detailed organisation it was fortunate that Chatsworth Park presents such a choice of unbounded space; fortunate, too, it was that the thunderstorm which threatened at ten o'clock blew over, leaving the day to develop into perfect sunshine, and the beauties of the park under the full flush of spring to be seen at their best.

The special train of fourteen first-class saloons conveying the Ministers and members of Parliament left St. Pancras at twenty minutes to ten, and arrived at Rowsley Station shortly before one o'clock. Open breaks and two or three closed carriages were waiting to convey the members to Chatsworth; but Mr. Forster, Sir N. de Rothschild, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Holms preferred to walk the four miles. There were over 300 gentlemen brought by this Parliamentary train. Mr. Gladstone was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, the Speaker, and Lord Granville, Miss Gladstone having arrived previously. The Queen was represented by Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, the Prince of Wales by Colonel Kingscote, and the Duke of Edinburgh by Colonel Colville. Amongst the other arrivals were the Duke of Sutherland, the Attorney-General, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Lord Kensington, Mr. Morley, the Hon. A. Egerton, Mr. Jacob Bright, Sir U. J. K. Shuttleworth, Mr. Childers, Lord Carlingford, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. H. W. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. J. G. Talbot, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Sir J. Ramsden, Colonel Stanley, Sir T. Acland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Northbrook, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Cork, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Sudeley, Mr. E. Ashley, Lord Crichton, Lord Colin Campbell, Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Lymington, Mr. J. K. Cross, Mr. Armitage, Mr. Agnew, the Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, Sir Patrick O'Brien, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Porter (Solicitor-General for Ireland), Mr. H. Richard, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. Justice Williams, Sir James Ramsden, Sir W. Lawson, Sir G. Campbell, Mr. T. Storey (Lancaster), Mr. John Fell (Daneghyll, Furness Abbey), Mr. W. H. Bowdler (Kirkham), and others. The better-known members, and notably the members of the Ministry, were frequently recognised, as they passed along, by a general lifting of the hat on the part of the people. The entire party were entertained at Chatsworth House previous to the funeral.

The funeral procession left Chatsworth at half-past two. The lady members of the family had driven in advance to Edensor Church. The venerable Duke of Devonshire at first walked alone behind the hearse, but after a while the Marquis of Hartington and then Lord Edward Cavendish advanced to his support. The funeral was one of complete simplicity. There were no scarves, drooping hatbands, plumes, or mutes. There was not even a pall for the coffin. The profuse use of crape was abjured by both ladies and gentlemen. The hearse might be described as resembling an oblong coffin of dull black wood, with deeply-fluted columns at the four corners, figures in high relief on the panels illustrating Scriptural subjects, and carved work on the roof, instead of the pompous ornaments once common. The procession wound slowly along. The spectators uncovered while the hearse went by. Each of the four horses was held by a groom dressed in black livery, and the cortége was preceded by six policemen walking in single file. The family mourners, besides the Duke and his sons, were Admiral Egerton, Major Lyttelton, Lady Edward Cavendish, and Colonel Cavendish; Mrs. and Miss Gladstone and Lady Lascelles were with the ladies at the church. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, and the Speaker walked together, the general body of members following four abreast. The procession, taking the lower road as the least hilly, arrived at the church shortly before three o'clock. The formal order of the programme—the only written programme of the day—was: his Grace's tenantry, the hearse, the members of the Cavendish family, the members of the household, the Royal representatives (including Colonel Kingscote, M.P., representing the Prince of Wales), members of Parliament, Lord Frederick's constituents, the constituents of the Marquis of Hartington and Lord Edward Cavendish, clergy, magistrates and gentry, deputations, friends. On the approach of the procession Lady Frederick Cavendish and the other ladies came into the porch of the church. Mr. Gladstone detached himself from his colleagues, and escorted Lady Frederick to the Duke, and Lady Edward Cavendish to Lord Hartington. In this order, closely followed by the other mourners, the party entered the church. The coffin was placed in the chancel, with floral cross and wreaths upon it, conspicuous above them being a wreath of rich crimson roses, sent expressly that morning by the Queen. The Edensor ladies, who had been decorating the church, added to the moss, palms, bamboo foliage, and ferns placed on Wednesday freshly gathered primroses and wild hyacinths from the Chatsworth coppices, and forget-me-nots from the banks of the Derwent and its tributary rills—welcome and eloquent substitutes for the unrelieved gloom of the traditional sable. The mourners and members of Parliament were more than enough to fill the building, and at least half the procession waited without, the doors being closed while the service proceeded. The officiating clergymen were the Hon. and Rev. E. S. Talbot, Canon Humphreys, Archdeacon Balston, and the Rev. J. Hall, Vicar of Edensor. The service was commenced by the chanting of a psalm, and, the lesson having been read by the Hon. and Rev. E. S. Talbot, the hymn beginning, "O let him whose sorrow no relief can find," was sung. The coffin was then removed, the "Dead March" in "Saul" (Handel) being performed on the organ as the procession moved out of the church.

The pathway leading up to the crest of the slope, where a few of the members of the Cavendish family sleep under unpretending monuments, was thickly bordered on either side by residents on the Chatsworth estate, selected individuals, holding at regular intervals the forty-one wreaths forwarded to Chatsworth during the week. That sent by the Queen was carried by the deceased's widow. Amongst the remainder were beautiful tokens from Sir W. and Lady Harcourt, Lady Spencer, Countess Strangford, Lady Balfour, the Baslow school children, St. George's Working Men's Reform Club, the Clapham School, and the Newport Market Industrial School. There was also an "In Memoriam" wreath from North-East Lancashire, and an offering from the Grey-Coat Hospital, Westminster. A space around the grave had been planked over for the accommodation of the principal mourners. Beyond this limit the portions of the procession which had been unable to find room in the church ranged themselves. Looking towards the church, the first intimation they had of the close of the first half of the service was the appearance of the upborne coffin slowly advancing above the uncovered heads of the lane of people. The sunshine seemed to concentrate upon the black velvet and golden handles of the coffin, and to rest softly upon the white, green, and crimson of the floral tributes. On the right of the grave stood the Duke, Lady Frederick Cavendish, Lady Louisa Egerton, and Lord Edward Cavendish. The Marquis of Hartington, Admiral Egerton, and Lady Cavendish were on the opposite side, with Lord Granville and the Duke of Sutherland close by. At the head of the grave stood the four clergymen in their white surplices and academic hoods. Within this circle, at the

grave's brink, waited the tenantry selected to lower the coffin. The sad interest attaching to the spectacle probably absorbed the attention of all for some moments after the Hon. and Rev. E. Talbot commenced his offices. Prominent in the group was the Duke, leaning on his stick, his eyes ever fixed upon the coffin, and his white hair blown about by the wind. He and his sons bore but too obvious traces of the grief that has come upon them; but, though their lips quivered now and then, they succeeded in the effort of self-control. The ladies, too, were able to go calmly through the trying ordeal. Behind the clergymen stood Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and the right hon. gentleman's preternaturally pallid face attracted not a little anxious notice. It was only when the hymn, "Brief life is here our portion," was sung by the neatly-dressed village children (wearing no other mourning than a band of white round the arm) that Mr. Gladstone, joining in one or two of the verses, seemed to rouse from his apparent lifelessness. As the body was committed to the earth, and the mould sprinkled on the lid to typify the return of dust to dust, there were many tearful eyes around.

The service over, Lady Frederick Cavendish dropped upon the flowers lowered with the coffin the wreath of roses sent by the Queen. Other wreaths were added at the time, and many during the afternoon, when thousands of persons looked into the grave. The mourners passed out of the churchyard into the Vicarage garden, where the Chatsworth carriages were drawn up. The Duke and his sons walked back to Chatsworth, while the members took to their conveyances, and hurried to Rowsley, from which the Government special train started shortly after four o'clock. The coffin lid being quite covered with flowers even before leaving Chatsworth, the public had no opportunity of reading the inscription:—"Lord Frederick G. Cavendish, second son of the Duke of Devonshire. Born 30th November, 1836; died 6th May, 1882."

In Edensor Churchyard there is little to distinguish the graves of the ordinary parishioners from those of the Cavendishes. The latter are on the top of the hill, and are plain earth graves. There is that of "Lord Richard Cavendish, youngest son of William and Louisa Cavendish. Born July 3, 1812. Died Nov. 19, 1873. Blessed be the name of the Lord." Alongside of it is that of Mrs. Louisa Cavendish, mother of the present Duke, with the inscription on the tombstone, "In the faith of Christ. Here resteth all that was mortal of Louisa Cavendish, daughter of Cornelius, first Lord Lismore, widow of William Cavendish, eldest son of George Henry Augustus, first Earl of Burlington, and mother of William, seventh Duke of Devonshire. Born Aug. 5, 1779. Died April 17, 1863. As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." The last preceding funeral at Edensor was that of the Duke's brother.

We are requested by the Duke of Devonshire to state that he, Lady Frederick Cavendish, and other members of his family have received during the last week numerous resolutions of public bodies and letters from private individuals expressing deep sympathy with them on the death of his son. It would have been a satisfaction to them to have been able to send separate replies, but their immense number has rendered this impossible, and they desire in this manner to return their most grateful thanks for the kind feeling towards them which has thus been manifested.

Miss Burke, sister of the late Under-Secretary, has received the following letter from her Majesty the Queen:—

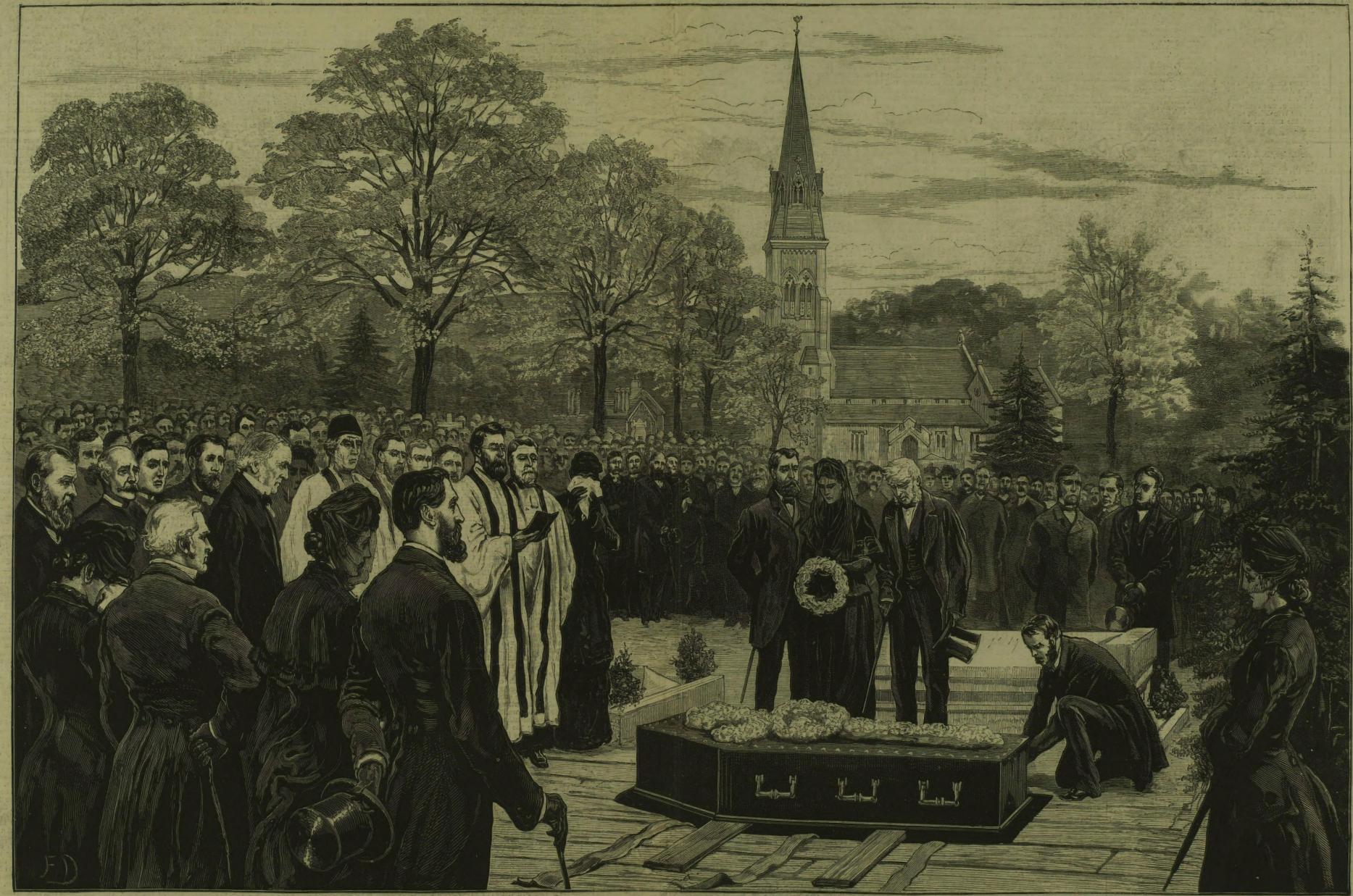
"Buckingham Palace, May 10, 1882.

"Dear Miss Burke,—Though not personally acquainted with you, I am anxious to express to you again in writing how deep and sincere my sympathy is with you in this hour of affliction and bereavement, and how much I deplore the loss of one who had devoted his life to the service of his Sovereign and country so loyally, faithfully, and ably. It is impossible to express the horror which I, in common with the world at large, have experienced at the dreadful event of last Saturday; and whilst nothing can make up to you and to poor Lady Frederick Cavendish for the loss of a beloved brother and husband, the universal sympathy which is felt for you may, I hope, be soothing to you. Trusting that your health may not suffer, and praying that God may support you, believe me, sincerely yours,

(Signed) VICTORIA."

FUNERAL OF MR. BURKE AT DUBLIN.

The other victim of this enormous crime was the immediate official subordinate of Lord Frederick Cavendish, an estimable public servant and an Irishman, who was doomed to share the fate of the Chief Secretary in suffering a cruel death at the hands of the Fenian murderers in Phoenix Park. On Tuesday week the body of Mr. Burke, the late Under-Secretary of the Government of Ireland, who is greatly lamented by all who knew him, was buried at Dublin, in Glasnevin Cemetery, by the side of his father. Before the removal of the coffin—which bore the simple inscription, "Thomas Henry Burke, born May 25, 1829; died May 6, 1882. R.I.P."—large numbers of persons were permitted to visit the room in which it lay. The procession left the Chief Secretary's Lodge at a quarter past nine in the morning. All along the route to the cemetery there were numbers of spectators who respectfully raised their hats as the hearse passed. Numerous wreaths of flowers had been sent in by ladies and others. These, including two large floral crosses, were placed on the coffin while it remained in the room awaiting removal to the hearse, and a few minutes later the mournful cortége started. The route taken was by the road leading from the Lodge by the Phoenix column, round the north boundary of the park, to the gate leading to the North Circular-road, and by the North Circular-road and Glasnevin-road to the cemetery. The few business establishments on the route were closed, and the blinds were drawn in most of the private houses. Policemen were stationed at intervals of fifty yards all along the route, and on either side. The cemetery was reached a little before ten o'clock. The members of the Cemeteries Board, dressed in mourning, and attended by the secretary, Mr. Coyle, and the superintendent, Mr. Malins, received the coffin at the entrance-gate. Each member of the committee carried a wand with a rosette of black and white ribbon. The funeral service was conducted in the mortuary chapel, which was crowded. The Very Rev. Dean Lee, P.P., Bray, assisted by the Rev. Edward Quinn, chaplain to the cemetery, read the burial service. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin was represented by the Rev. Dr. Tynan, his private secretary, and the Lord Lieutenant by Colonel Byng, A.D.C. The chief mourners were Mr. Augustus Burke and Lieutenant-Colonel Burke (brothers) and Mr. C. T. Redington (cousin). Although intended to be strictly private, the funeral was largely attended. Among those present were the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, Chief Justice Morris, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Justice Deasy, Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, Judge Warren, Mr. Justice O'Hagan, the Attorney-General (Mr. William Johnson, M.P.), Mr. Naish (Law Adviser), Mr. W. B. Kaye, LL.D. (Assistant Under-Secretary), Sir J. Power, D.L., Sir John Lentaigne, K.C.B., Mr. Cecil Guinness, D.L., Mr. Henry Roe, D.L., Mr. Henry A. Blake, R.M., Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M., and Mr. William O'Brien, Q.C.



Mr. Forster

Lord Granville

Mr. Gladstone

Lady Louisa Cavendish

Lord Hartington

Lord Blandford Cavendish

Lady Frederick Cavendish

Duke of Devonshire

THE FUNERAL OF LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH IN EDENSOR CHURCHYARD, CHATSWORTH.

## OBITUARY.

SIR EDWIN HARE DASHWOOD, BART.

Sir Edwin Hare Dashwood, seventh Baronet, of West Wycombe, Bucks, died on the 8th inst. He was born Sept. 7, 1825, the only son of Mr. Edwin Dashwood, of the Royal Horse Guards, by Emily, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Robert Hare of Hurstmonceaux; and succeeded to the baronetcy at the decease of his uncle, Sir John Richard Dashwood, Sept. 24, 1861. He was formerly in the 10th Regiment of Foot. Sir Edwin married, Oct. 25, 1853, Roberta-Henrietta, daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart., of Birkenbog, and leaves three surviving sons and two daughters. The eldest son, now Sir Edwin Abercromby Dashwood, eighth Baronet, was born Oct. 28, 1854. The title, which is the senior baronetcy of Great Britain, was conferred in 1707 on Sir Francis Dashwood, M.P. for Winchilsea, elder brother of Alderman George Dashwood, the ancestor of the Baronets of Kirtlington, county of Oxford.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Captain Thomas Bulkeley, of Clewer Lodge, Berks, J.P., on the 6th inst., aged seventy-five.

The Rev. Edward Steane, D.D., on the 8th inst., at New House Park, Rickmansworth, in his eighty-fifth year.

Dr. Chadwick, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, on the 14th inst., from congestion of the lungs, in his seventieth year.

Duncan Campbell, of Lochmell, Argyllshire J.P. and D.L., on the 11th inst., at his residence, Oxford Lodge, South Kensington, aged seventy-seven. He was the representative of the Campbells of Lochmell, the latest cadets of Argyll, who, in default of male descent of John, fourth Duke of Argyll, would be heirs to the earldom.

Amy Charlotte, Lady Edwards-Moss, on the 7th inst., at 1, Eminismore-gardens. Her Ladyship, who was daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Richard Edwards, of Roby Hall, Lancashire, married, May 18, 1847, Mr. Thomas Moss of Otterspool, who assumed the prefix surname and arms of Edwards, March 26, 1851, and was created a Baronet in 1868.

John Brown, M.D., Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the popular author of "Rab and his Friends," on the 11th inst., aged seventy-two. In 1874, the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and the Crown granted him, in 1876, a Civil List Pension of £100 in recognition of his literary merits.

Admiral John Townsend Coffin, Retired List, Royal Navy, in his ninety-third year. He was second son of General John Coffin, an officer of some distinction in the American War of Independence, and nephew of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, G.C.H. This gallant veteran saw much service, and is stated to have been the oldest officer in the Royal Navy. His capture of the French 74-gun-ship *Tivoli* procured him the war medal.

Vice-Admiral Matthew Stainton Nolloth, F.R.G.S., on the 11th inst., aged seventy-one. He entered the Royal Navy in 1824, and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1879. He served as Senior Lieutenant of the Chilbers, in China, in 1843, and gained distinction in the operation in the Yang-Tse-Chiang. Subsequently, in 1852, he rendered valuable assistance in taking possession of the fortified town of Truxillo.

Mr. Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, and for a period a Member of the Council of the Bombay Presidency, at Rosemount, Forfarshire, on the 28th ult., in his seventieth year. He was long in the East India Company's service, and held a prominent post in the Revenue Department. He married, in 1844, Martha Maria, eldest daughter of Sir J. Pollard Willoughby, which lady died in 1871.

Mr. Bright, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has appointed the Earl of Fife, a member of the Council of the Duchy Court of Lancaster.

The Rev. Dr. Knight was on the 11th inst. installed Roman Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury at the Cathedral in that town.—The Very Rev. Dr. Coffin, Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers of Clapham, has received a special communication from the Vatican, directing him to assume the duties of Bishop of the Roman Catholic see of Southwark. The Bishop elect has gone to Rome for consecration, and will make his formal entry into St. George's Cathedral early next month.

The Skye crofters charged with having assaulted a sheriff's officer, and with burning his summonses, have been convicted. Their arrest was effected by a force of fifty policemen specially dispatched from Glasgow. The more serious accusation broke down, and the charge was then framed as one of common assault, and on that the prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced—two to a fine of fifty shillings or a month's imprisonment, the remainder to twenty shillings fine. The fines and expenses of the defence were paid by the Celtic societies. An entire Skye township, numbering one hundred persons, have decided to emigrate to Canada.

The returns of emigration from the Mersey for April show that, great as was the stream to America and other countries last year, it is being surpassed in the present season. The total number of emigrants who left the Mersey in April was 38,865. Of these 32,228 proceeded to the United States, 6306 to Canada and British North America, 37 to Australia, 148 to South America, 53 to the East Indies, 2 to the West Indies, 33 to China, 55 to the West Coast of Africa, and 3 to the Cape of Good Hope. The nationalities of the emigrants were:—English, 16,734; Scotch, 161; Irish, 3972; and foreigners, 17,768; 220 not being distinguished. In the month of March the total number of emigrants was 20,410; and in April, 1881, the number was 35,640. Up to the end of last month the total departures from the Mersey were 73,198.

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## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.*

**F B (Matlock).**—We are obliged for your note and the slip inclosed. The information you asked for has been forwarded through the post.  
**C S W (Notting-hill).**—You must have blundered in setting up the position. How can the White Queen be played to K 4th, as you proposed, from K R 3rd?  
**F E P (Broadford).**—Your problem sh 1 be examined.

**J B B (Cork).**—Thanks for the games with Dublin; they shall receive early attention.

**W B (Stratford).**—Both letters received. The idea embodied in the problem is not worth the care and trouble it has cost you.

**S P O (Grosport).**—A highly interesting game. We should be glad to receive many more like it.

**F G (Mildmay Park).**—Too simple, and incorrect besides. In the case of your last effort, suppose Black, in reply to 1. Q to K 4th, promotes the Pawn at K 7th to a Queen, how do you propose to mate on the second move?

**J D (Bath).**—Three checks in a three-move problem!

**U S (Naples).**—Your problems should have been accompanied by your proposed solutions.

**D A (Dublin).**—Next week, if possible.

**L M SAMUELS.**—In the solution of your problem, after the moves 1. Q to K 4th, B to K 5th, White can play 2. Q to K 8th (c1), and 3. Kt takes B, mate.

**G P (Navy-club).**—No. 1892 cannot be solved in the way you propose. After 1. Q takes B (ch), P takes Q; 2. Kt to K 5th (dis. ch), Black escapes by 2. K takes P. The author's solution is perfectly sound.

**J G C (Highgate).**—The resemblance between the two problems is undoubted y remarkable, but we are satisfied it is accidental from our knowledge of the young composer of No. 1891.

**T A SCHOBLOCH, of 9, Maximilian-platz, Vienna, desires to play a game by correspondence.**

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890** received from H N Van Dyke of Princeton, U.S.A., and of No. 1863 from E H Lawrence, of Roebourne, North-West Australia.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1892** received from E J Winter Wood, W J Haslam, Emile Fran, The Greek Casino (Smyrna), D A (Dublin), Pierce Jones, H Stubbings, K (Bridgwater), and Plevna.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1893** received from Adolphus Schroeder (Naples), E Page (A (Dublin), Pierce Jones, H Stubbings, J H Hooker, and Pilgrim.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1894** received from H B. Shadforth, A F Mosley, Alphonse C W Crookshank, E J Winter Wood, New Forest, B H C (Salisbury), E London, Sharpnel, Alice and Lawton, Cryptotype, Emile Fran, James Dobson, Capt. Norman Rumbelow, W Hillier, F Ferris, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, A Harper, R L Southwell, P Jesson, H Blacklock, Otto Fuhrer (Ghent), R Robinson, J Wyman, S Lowndes, G S Oldfield, D W Kell, M O'Halloran, C W Milson, Joseph Harris, Thomas Waters, H Lucas, Harry Springthorpe, E Cassella (Paris), A M Cilborne, H Reeve, A W Scrutton, W Dewse, A C Hunt, G Huskisson, R T Kemp, S Bullen, James Pilkington, C Oswald, Ben Nevis, Jupiter Junior, G W Law, H K Awdry, W J Radman, L L Greenaway, Suntei, D A (Dublin), F Johnston, Donald Mackay, Pierce Jones, H Stubbings, and A R Street.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE FOUR-MOVE PRIZE PROBLEM** received from D A (Dublin), Pierce Jones, C W Milson, H Lucas, W Dewse, R T Kemp, S Bullen, C Oswald, R Jessop, and H K Awdry.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF M. LEPETTEL'S PROBLEM** received from D A (Dublin), Schmucke, Pierce Jones, F Johnston, Plevna, and W Dewse.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1893

WHITE. 1. P to Q B 4th 2. Q to Q Kt 2nd (ch). 3. Q or Kt mates accordingly.

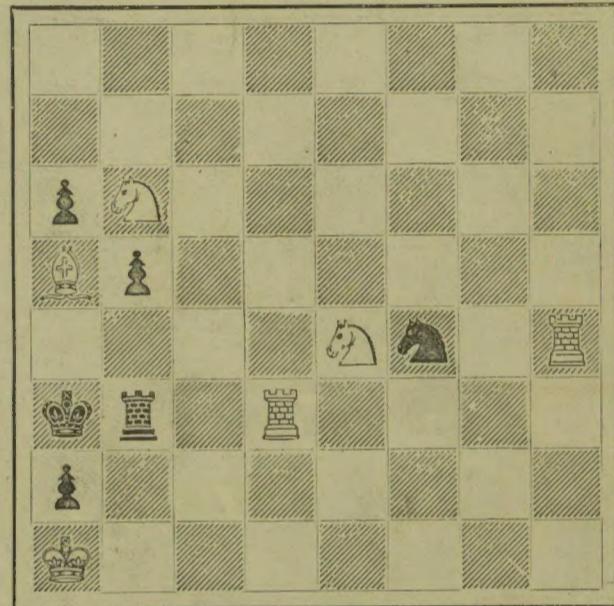
BLACK. K moves

© Variations arising on Black's p'my present no difficulty.

## PROBLEM NO. 1996.

By S. ISRAEL.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played recently at the Castle, Jamestown, St. Helena, between his Excellency the Governor, HUDSON R. JAENISCH, Esq., C.M.G., and Lieutenant W. H. TURTON, R.E.

## (King's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. J.) BLACK (Lieut. T.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. P to K B 4th P takes P

3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Kt K 4th

4. B to B 4th B to Kt 2nd

5. Castles P to Q 3rd

6. P to Q 4th P to K R 3rd

7. P to Q B 3rd Q to K 2nd

8. Kt to Q R 3rd P to Q B 3rd

S. P to Q R 3rd also prevents the adverse Knight being p'ayed to K 5th, and leaves the Q B 3rd sq open for his own Knight.

9. P to Kt Kt 3rd P to K Kt 5th

10. Kt to R 4th White gets a fine attack here by 10. Q B, and giving up the Knight.

11. Kt to B 5th B takes Kt

12. P takes B Q to B 2nd

13. Q to Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 3 d

14. Bt to K B 4th Kt to K 2nd

15. B to Q 3rd P to Q 4th

16. Q R to K sq Kt to Q 2nd

17. B to K 5th To be effective this move should have been preceded by Q to B 2nd.

Kt takes B and wins; because if now Black play

18. P takes Kt Q to K 4th

19. P to B 6th Q to Q 7th

An effective counterstroke.

20. Q to B 2nd P to B 7th (ch)

21. R takes P Q takes Q R (ch) Mate.

WHITE (Mr. J.) BLACK (Lieut. T.)

22. K to Kt 2nd Q takes P

23. P takes Kt Q to Q 3rd

24. Q to K 2nd P to K R 4th

25. Q to K 3rd, offering the exchange of Queens, seems preferable to this.

26. Kt to Q Kt 5th Very well played. Of course, if Black takes the Knight with the Pawn, White wins at once by 26. B takes P (ch).

27. R to K 2nd B to K 4th

28. Q to B 5th P to K B 3rd

29. Kt to B 7th (ch) Q to Q sq

If 29. Q takes Kt, then 30. Q takes B P wins; and if 29. B takes Kt, then 30. Q to Kt 6th (ch), 31. R takes Q &c.

30. Kt takes R P to Q Kt 4th

31. P to Q R 4th P to Q R 3rd

32. P to Q R 5th Q to Q 3rd

33. Kt to B 6th K to B 2nd

34. Q to Kt 6th Q to K 2nd

35. B to B 5th P to R 5th

36. R takes B, and wins; because if now Black play

36. P takes R, then follows 37. Kt takes Q P (ch). P takes Kt, else the Queen is lost; 38. Q to Kt 6th, mate. And R—

37. Q to Kt 7th (ch) Q takes R

38. Q to Q 7th (ch) K to B 4th

39. P to Kt 4th. Mate.

THIRD.

Bird v. Englisch.

Blackburne v. Krubly.

Paulsen v. Mason.

Schwarz v. Meitner.

Steinitz v. Mackenzie.

Ware v. Weiss.

Wittek v. Mason.

Winawer v. Mackenzie.

Zukertort v. Krul y.

SECOND.

Bird v. Fleissig.

Blackburne v. Winawer.

Paulsen v. Englisch.

Schwarz v. Wittek.